FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Vol III No 005* *8 January 1985*

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FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON GENEVA TALKS

Talks Continue 8 Jan

LD080928 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Geneva January 8 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today continues his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz here.

TV on 7 Jan Proceedings

OW081029 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1140 GMT 7 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Good evening comrades, news agencies report that the first session of the meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the Soviet Union and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state began in Geneva today.

The meeting is arousing great interest in the entire world. Hundreds of representatives of the world press, radio and television organizations have come to Geneva to report on it. It is known that the Geneva meeting is being held on the initiative of our country. Its purpose is to work out a joint understanding of the object and aims of new talks between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The world press comments with satisfaction today on Comrade Gromyko's statement on his arrival in Geneva, in which he once again stated that the Soviet Union is ready for constructive conduct of talks.

We are, said Comrade Gromyko, for outlining basic provisions on directing the talks for the attainment of mutually acceptable agreements.

What is the basic aim of these agreements? First they must put a stop to the arms race in space, and simultaneously achieve progress on the road to a radical reduction of nuclear weapons, up to their total elimination.

On his arrival in Geneva, the U.S. secretary of state also made a statement, in which he spoke about his government's desire to hold the Geneva meeting in a constructive spirit. One can but welcome such an approach. Humanity, tired of the confrontation imposed by the imperialists, write many foreign newspapers, has the right to hope for, and demand, a really serious attitude at the Geneva meeting. The chance to achieve victory in the struggle for removing the danger of nuclear war must not be allowed to escape.

However, some reports coming from the U.S. capital cannot fail to arouse perplexity and alarm. For instance, the CBS correspondent reports that, at a meeting in the White House with Republican and Democratic leaders, and later with President Reagan, Shultz outlined a rigid position, which the United States would adopt in Geneva. The same correspondent reports that President Reagan has already closed the road to compromise on his star wars program.

The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, in this connection asks with justification, if Reagan does not want to discuss the issue of space weapons, then what can the talks be about? If the U.S. President intends to push ahead with space armaments, continues the same newspaper, then, in that case, there can be no talk about any kind of reduction in the field of nuclear weapons.

But, I repeat, now that Geneva has begun, it would hardly be appropriate to make any kind of snap assessment. You can state, with all certainty, just one thing: In the interest of both sides, in the interest of universal peace, only a complex and mutually acceptable solution to the problem of space and nuclear weapons can, and must, be achieved in Geneva, a solution that will cause no damage to anyone, and will be based on equality and equal security of both sides.

Today's report from New York says that U.S. public figures are appealing to the White House to respond, in a positive way, to the peaceful initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union, and take a constructive position at the talks in Geneva.

The USSR has clearly stated its intention to strive for positive results at the forthcoming talks, stated (Rosen), member of the Executive Committee of the U.S. Peace Committee. However, she said, the Reagan administration has not yet demonstrated readiness for fruitful dialogue.

Zorin: First Steps Possible

LD071954 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jan 85

[From the Vremya newscast; special correspondent Valentin Zorin video report from Geneva]

[Text] The meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz started in Geneva today. In the morning the secretary of state arrived at the Soviet mission in Geneva for the first conversation.

During their 2-day meeting, the two countries' foreign ministers are to reach agreement on a joint understanding of the subject and theme of the Soviet-American talks proposed by the Soviet Union, which must be devoted to the most important problems of the present day -- the problems of war and peace and the halting of the arms race, which is threatening to get out of control.

The task facing the participants of the Geneva meeting is very complex. It is no secret that in Washington there are not a few opponents of Soviet-American talks directed at straightening out the situation that has arisen. There are such figures in the U.S. delegation that has arrived in Geneva.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, as Comrade Chernenko stressed on the eve of the Geneva meeting, we take as our starting point that the talks should be honest and businesslike. The aim of the talks is not to mislead the partner and public opinion but to find mutually acceptable solutions that would respond to the interests of peace.

Interest in the Soviet-American meeting is enormous. This is borne out in particular by the unprecedented number of journalists who have arrived in Geneva from many countries in the world. There are approximately 1,000 of them gathered here.

And so the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva has begun. An important conversation is now going on here. But of course during a 2-day meeting it is impossible to find solutions for all the difficult problems, but it is possible and necessary to make the first steps in this direction. Is Washington ready for such steps? What are its true intentions? We shall find this out very soon.

Desire for Detente Noted

LD071736 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 7 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] The meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, began today in Geneva. This meeting is taking place on the initiative of our country in order to discuss questions concerning holding talks on space and nuclear weapons.

The foreign mass media and representatives of the world press who have come together in Geneva are drawing attention to the fact that the recent reply by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the cochairmen of the consultative meeting of representatives of Christian churches once again confirmed the unswerving aspiration of the USSR for peace and the adoption of urgent and effective measures to prevent new spirals in the arms race. The peoples are hoping that the U.S. side will also manifest a responsible and constructive approach to questions under discussion at the Geneva meeting.

An unusual wave of cold and snow has hit Western Europe in the last few days. Snow drifts are at present being cleared away in many West Europeans towns. That is truly symbolic. People would like to clear away the snowdrifts of the cold war and to sweep a path toward the continuation of the policy of detente and international cooperation.

At the same time, reports continue to come out of Washington that cannot fail to put one on one's guard. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that the White House has provided the U.S. representatives who have gone to Geneva with a star wars conception. And that, to be sure, is a conception of the militarization of space.

Nonetheless, more and more eminent politicians including some within the United States itself are recognizing the unrealistic nature and danger of such conceptions. In particular an address given on U.S. television by McGeorge Bundy, a former national security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson has attracted a great deal of attention. He notes that the program elaborated by the Reagan administration for creating an antisatellite defense system with space-based elements will only lead to the escalation of the arms race. Many very important U.S. scientists, including in particular those at the Stanford University Center for International Security, are also warning that the plan for basing defense in space is technically impractical and strategically unwise.

Incidentally, many reports are currently being published in the United States saying that the launch of the U.S. reusable space ship Discovery due to take place very soon will be completely given over to military purposes.

## Zholkver Emphasizes 'New' Talks

LD072054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 7 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] As we have already reported, talks between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz began today in Geneva. The representative of the two countries are discussing the question of holding talks on preventing the militarization of space and of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. This meeting is being held at the initiative of the USSR. Its aim is to work out a joint understanding of the subject and the aims of the new talks. I stress "new", because what is concerned is not a resumption of the previous Geneva talks, which were broken off in November 1983 by U.S. installation of American Pershing and cruise missile in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. The newness of the talks consists of the fact that they will be held on the whole range of questions concerning space and nuclear weapons.

## Kobysh Hits U.S. 'Illusions'

PM081250 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jan 85 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "The Initial Results"]

[Text] While these lines are being written, in Geneva A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz are continuing the discussion of questions directly affecting mankind's future. So far the final results of these discussions are unkown. It is, however, already possible to speak with utmost certainty about one of these results. The very fact that this meeting, undertaken at the Soviet Union's initiative, has taken place is a victory for the forces of peace, for all who see the method of resolving the explosive problems of today's world not in arms buildup but in political dialogue. We must also describe as positive the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States have reached agreement in principle to conduct talks on nuclear and space weapons.

The Soviet side arrived at the Geneva meeting with a stance that is well known to all. The USSR put forward specific proposals aimed at lifting the threat of nuclear war from mankind. The USSR's declaration unilaterally renouncing first use of nuclear weapons provides weighty support for our total seriousness and sincerity for these aspirations and for the awareness of the responsibility to present and future human generations for what could happen to mankind and to earth. Our country has put forth thoroughly elaborated and entirely practical proposals aimed at the ultimate goal of universal and complete disarmament combined with reliable universal and complete verification.

We attach paramount importance to the questions of the nonmilitarization of space. It is a harsh truth that, unless this question is resolved, the inevitable outcome will be not just a new round of the arms race, which will be literally devastating for the peoples, but a considerably greater danger of thermonuclear war being launched. This is frankly mentioned in K.U. Chernenko's message to Dr A. Post (United States) and Dr K. Toth (Hungary), cochairmen of the consultative meeting of representatives of Christian churches. "We can also understand your alarm in connection with the possibility of the militarization of outer space, including the deployment of nuclear weapons there," the message points out. "Truly, the attempts by certain U.S. circles to impose the age of 'star wars' on mankind create a new and additional threat to peace. If the U.S. militarist circles manage to gain the upper hand on this issue, an irreversible situation will develop, fraught with the most fatal consequences."

We are not the only ones who understand this, as K.U. Chernenko's message also says. The results of voting at the latest UN General Assembly session on the resolution calling for space to be excluded from the scope of the arms race clearly reflected the mood of the peoples, governments, and states. Let us recall that the document reflecting the essence of the Soviet proposal submitted for discussion at the United Nations gained the unanimous favorable vote of 150 countries -- essentially the entire world community represented at the United Nations. Only one state -- the United States -- abstained.

Why then, finding itself in total isolation, did it abstain? How are we to explain the fact that, at a press conference held on the eve of G. Shultz' departure for Geneva, a White House brochure with totally unambiguous content was distributed to journalists? The brochure and its foreword by the U.S. President comprehensively advertise the U.S. program for the militarization of outer space. All kinds of suppositions arise in this connection not only among us but also among the entire world public. First and foremost: Certain bellicose U.S. circles seriously believe that the militarization of space and preparation for "star wars" will make it possible not only to disrupt the existing military parity with the Soviet Union to their advantage but also to open the way toward total world domination. Second, and the United States relies greatly on this: Some people in Washington imagine that military competition in space would drain the USSR economy.

We will not dilate at any length on the first. Let us just draw the attention of hotheads, carried away by "star wars" daydreams, to the fact that, as experience shows, the Soviet Union -- while never being the initiator of new rounds of the arms race -- has nonetheless always caught up with the United States and gained relative military parity. No one must nurture any illusions; this time, too, no matter how great the expenditure, the situation will not change and we will not allow parity to be broken.

As regards the expenditure itself, no matter how onerous it may prove to be for our economy, we will meet it. Furthermore, the intoxicated originators of "star wars" must bear in mind two far from insignificant facts. First, responding to the American challenge in the process of elaborating means that would ensure the country's defense capability, our scientists will by no means necessarily take the path which, so the U.S. specialists themselves believe, could ruin the USSR. Second, it has somehow come to pass that our system has no place for a Pentagon that pays suppliers $1,118 for stool leg brackets costing 22 cents, and $7,400 for ordinary coffee makers. The issue, of course, concerns not figures but the essence of the problem, which is by no means as simple as it is made out to be in the United States.

I would like to quote once more from the above-mentioned K.U. Chernenko message: "The Soviet Union attaches great importance to reaching accord with the United States on the entire range of questions covering both the nonmilitarization of space and nuclear weapons. There is an urgent need to take immediate and effective measures to avoid the further destabilization of the strategic situation and prevent new rounds of the arms race.

"I would like to emphasize in this connection that our approach to the talks is based on the premise that they must be honest and businesslike. The goal of talks must be not the deception of the partner and of public opinion -- we cannot accept such morals -- but the quest for mutually acceptable solutions that accord with the interests of peace."

The only thing that remains to be added to this is that we all await news from Geneva impatiently.

## IZVESTIYA Views Talks

PM071708 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents S. Kondrashov and V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Soviet-U.S. Meeting Has Started"]

[Text] Geneva -- The Geneva airport runway was half-covered with snow and the wind was cold and blustery, but the sky was completely blue. Sinister green waves rippled the lake and the few pedestrians in the wind-blown streets huddled and muffled themselves up in clothes that to us seemed lightweight, but despite everything the sun shone bright over the famous Swiss city and the glistening snowy mountains all around.

The new year is simply seeing the continuation of another skiing season in the Swiss Alps. But unlike the sports journalists, political journalists are watching the sky not to forecast the state of the pistes but to look for symbols. The 2-day meeting between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, and Secretary of State G. Shultz has started here. It is a time of expectation in Geneva. And if we are to believe the symbols sent by nature it must be said that this time it has offered a generous and contradictory selection -- clear sunshine and icy winds in an unusually cold Jnauary for these parts.

However, we will not hide behind the broad back of mother nature. The international weather is made by people, politicians, and leaders of state. Their joint actions, collaboration, or antagonism lead the world down the thorny path of hope and disappointment. Recent years have brought more disappointment than hope and it is harder in politics than in nature to reconcile the icy winds that blow on earth with the peaceful blue sky above mankind.

It is necessary to remind the reader of the characteristics of these past few troubled years? It is well known that the world climate is shaped above all by the state of Soviet American relations. People in Washington have been more occupied with pushing through giant military programs and building up positions of strength (and superiority) than in seeking accords with Moscow that would reduce the risk and level of military nuclear missile confrontation. It was Geneva, neutral Geneva that has seen so much in its time, that witnessed at the start of the eighties the way that the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic arms were deadlocked and at the end of 1983 wrecked because of Washington's obstructionist policy (something which no one now seriously tried to deny even in Washington itself). Across the ocean they preferred new missiles to accords with Moscow.

This resulted in the breaking off of a highly important dialogue -- perhaps the most important dialogue in the modern world -- the historic dialogue between the two great powers on the problems of nuclear weapons limitation. But the world cannot live without this dialogue. Hence the new start at Geneva and the new, impatient expectation. This has already lasted 1 and 1/2 months -- since 22 November 1984 when Moscow and Washington announced that agreement had been reached on a meeting between the two foreign ministers in order to work out a joint understanding of the subject matter and goals of the new talks between the two powers on the entire range of problems concerning nuclear and space weapons. The initiative was the Soviet Union's.

A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz met at the first of three (and possibly four) planned sessions at the Soviet Mission Monday morning. The long-awaited event has begun and clearly it would not be an exaggeration to say that to a considerable extent it will determine the entire political tenor of 1985. In the atmosphere of increased international tension and the exacerbated nuclear threat that typifies recent years, people have been longing for good news.

The Genevans with whom we spoke hope for good news. The city's mayor, Roger (Dafflon), said in a talk with us that the Soviet-American meeting serves as one more recognition of Geneva's specific role and, of course, as confirmation of the need to seek mutually acceptable compromises, above all in the radical fields of halting the nuclear missile arms race, which is now also threatening space. The mayor also said that the Soviet call for honest, serious talks expresses the feelings of the international public, which adocates a world without weapons and relations of trust and mutual respect in the world community.

The meeting of the ministers, accompanied by their advisers, is being held behind closed doors. The details of the positions being discussed are not on view, as they say. We shall refrain from speculation on this score. But there are emphases in the positions stated in public prior to Geneva which cannot fail to draw attention due to their discrepancies.

It is well known that the position of the Soviet Union, confirmed by recent authoritative statements, is principled, constructive, and consistent, it may be said, in the direct sense of the word. It proceeds from the task of consistently reducing the level of military confrontation. And the mutually supplementary Soviet proposals look like logical steps, stages in the joint and sensible descent from the gigantic and frightening mountains of nuclear weapons which have arisen with both nuclear powers. Totally banning nuclear tests, renouncing first use of nuclear weapons, freezing the two sides' nuclear arsenals and reducing them right up to their complete destruction, lowering and not building up, closing all paths of the arms race and encircling it, laying siege to it, so to speak -- that is what Moscow is tirelessly seeking. That is the gist of its approach toward the Geneva of January 1985. This dictates the Soviet attitude towards the most serious threat emerging at the new stage of the arms race -- the threat of the militarization of space. This also explains Soviet efforts to prevent the militarization of space, Soviet appeals to the United States to prevent this very dangerous development of events.

Has the other side heeded these appeals? To judge by the Americans' repeated official statements prior to Geneva, Washington is still displaying loyalty to the build-down principle which for some time has been made out to be the pinnacle of wisdom in the U.S. strategy of safeguarding national security. But no reduction is taking place. A buildup is taking place. Now they want to extend this show of military muscle into space -- on the pretext of "strategic defense."

Much could be said about the adventurist nature of the new Washington doctrine -- and much has already been said by our newspaper inter alia. For the time being let us recall in brief that "strategic defense" is an attempt to acquire one's own shield in space from behind which it would be possible to deliver a nuclear strike against the other side while escaping retribution. Scientists say that it is virtually impossible to create such a shield even if one channels -- just to start! -- $1 trillion into it. On the other hand, something else is possible -- using new militarist ventures to topple the already shaky balance of military equilibrium that currently exists and to initiate an uncontrolled and unprecedented arms race in missile and ABM equipment.

Many words are issuing from across the ocean about the morality of "strategic defense" designed to destroy missiles, not people. These words betray insincerity, or at least delusion.

It is delusions like these -- of which it has long been said that the road to hell is paved with good intentions -- which pave the road to a thermonuclear hell even if it passes through space.

Yet people want peace and a tranquil life. And they are looking to Geneva now with the question: Will it help the realization of these expectations?

MTI Cites Zagladin, Bovin

LD051101 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 5 (MTI) -- "The talks of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, to open in Geneva Monday, are watched with cautious expectations throughout the world. It has been made clear in Moscow that the Soviet Union is ready to go to the utmost in arms limitation." These words are from an article of the Moscow correspondent of MAGYAR HIRLAP, published Saturday.

The correspondent refers to a statement by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy of the head of the International Affairs Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Zagladin said the meeting is less than negotiations. However, inherent in the meeting is the possibility of negotiations because its purpose is to work out agreement on the subject, content, character and aim of possible future talks.

The author refers to a statement in the New Year's edition of the Moscow PRAVDA: Because the negotiations that will possibly take place will be entirely new, they will have to be conducted in an entirely new way. The new approach requires the following attitude: mutually to be ready to reach compromise, have a constructive and realistic approach, be sensitive to the entire complexity of the question and be ready to accept radical formulas.

The Moscow correspondent of MAGYAR HIRLAP has asked Aleksandr Bovin, political analyst of the Moscow IZVESTIYA, " How is Moscow preparing for the talks?"

Bovin: The preparations do not in any way differ from the routine procedure before any talks....The military, diplomatic and scientific experts competent in these issues are convened. They consider the possible variants: What can we propose, what are the points where we can make a concession, what do we expect from the Americans in concrete terms. Every variant is weighed and elaborated... The material drawn up by the experts in then submitted to the political leadership. There it is considered and evaluated again.

The final decision, as it has since become public, was made by the CPSU Political Committee.

Is then Andrey Gromyko to travel to Geneva with a single variant or with several ones? -- was the next question.

It never happens that a politician offers just one variant. It is another question what will be the order in which the variants are to be put on the table, said Bovin.

The Moscow correspondent of the Budapest daily concludes: "In this stage it is impossible to guess what are the proposals in concrete terms. Yet their theme can be ascertained from the Soviet press... The papers give prominence to the imperative of banning the militarization of space. The correspondent refers to an observation in NOVOYE VREMYA: It depends on the solution of this pivotal issue whether headway can be reached in the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

Vasilyev Cited

LD071123 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 6 (MTI) -- In the course of Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial talks, to begin in Geneva Monday, the Soviet party will regard the prevention of space armament as a key issue, stated Aleksey Vasilyev, head of the military political department of the institute of U.S. and Canadian studies, in an interview given to MTI Hungarian news agency and 'A Het', a political programme of the Hungarian television, broadcast Sunday.

"It is an especially important issue as space arms race destablizes the international situation to a great extent and leads to a sudden increase in the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war. Secondly, the space arms race opens a new phase in the production of an especially expensive, comprehensive armament, which has an impact on the whole arms race," pointed out the Soviet scholar.

Answering a question on favourable changes in confidence or favourable phenomena in the two states' relations during the weeks and months before the meeting, the Soviet scholar stated:

"I can understand that everybody would like to believe it... unfortunately the U.S. party has provided little basis for hoping sudden changes toward the good direction. U.S. steps during the preparations for the meeting and U.S. steps since the announcement of the meeting also support it."

BOGACHEV DISCUSSES NEED TO HALT SPACE ARMS RACE

LD071603 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 7 Jan 85

["There Is Still Time To Halt the Dangerous Development of Events" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan (TASS) — TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The negative response of the current U.S. Administration to the USSR's decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on placing antisatellite weapons in space, and to the USSR's appeal to the United States to join in this initiative, can, in the opinion of authoritative specialists from many countries, serve as a graphic illustration of the official U.S. position related to any proposals directed at the limitation and reduction of armaments.

The discrepancy in the explanation of the U.S. position on the given question draws attention to itself. Some Washington representatives assert that in solving this problem, the United States must proceed from the fact that the Russians "have a deployed and tested antisatellite weaspons system" and the Americans, as it were, do not have one. Others, speaking in more confined auditoria, contend that the United States dispose of all the possibilities for the realization of a "technological breakthrough" in the sphere of means of destroying satellites in order to achieve superiority.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1720 GMT on 7 January transmits the preceding passage as follows: Others speaking to narrower audiences try to prove that the United States has every opportunity for making a "technological breakthrough" in the sphere of weapon systems for hitting satellites to achieve superiority.]

However, notwithstanding the discrepancy in the essence of the arguments uttered, all official Washington representatives advocate against the United States accepting the USSR proposal on establishing a moratorium on antisatellite systems.

Washington's official propaganda, in explaining the negative U.S. reaction to the USSR's initiative, follows the absurd thesis -- "to cut back armaments through their preliminary buildup by the United States." Meanwhile, as the experience of the postwar years shows, the buildup of U.S. means of mass destruction, understandably, does not improve prospects for their reduction. The creation of new U.S. armaments only brings into action the "action-reaction" chain, and brings forth countermeasures from the USSR and other socialist countries.

Washington's attempts to break out of the framework of approximate parity with the USSR both instrategic might as a whole, and with regard to its individual components, have invariably ended in failure. In the final analysis, they merely lead to the sides' balance of military power rising to a higher and more dangerous level.

Washington's present plans for achieving superiority in space weapons are, in spite of their illusory nature, extremely dangerous. In particular, they threaten the future of the whole arms limitation and reduction process. It is now, while the space arms race has not yet gained catastrophic dimensions, that it is possible to achieve a real improvement in the whole international situation.

Averting the militarization of limitless space now is much easier than dealing with the reduction of antisatellite and antimissile strike systems later.

With regard to the USSR, it is ready, as has often been emphasized, to seek radical solutions for achieving movement toward reducing the threat of war.

PENTAGON WORK ON LASER ASAT SYSTEM REPORTED

LD081102 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazkov reports:

As is reported by the American newspaper NEWSDAY the Pentagon's research centres are working secretly on a basically new anti-satellite system. This will be a laser cannon of 2 megawatts for destroying space objects far removed from the earth. The plans for developing and deploying new satellite weapons, scheduled for the current decade, are directly linked by the Pentagon with a programme for flights by reusable space ships. It is such space ships, the newspaper says, that will take laser cannons to orbit.

The new anti-satellite system is the second one now being developed in the USA. The former represents a special missile installed aboard an F-15 fighter. These weapons are already in the stage of practical tests of which the most important one is scheduled for March next.

Upon their completion the Pentagon intends to station one squadron of combat planes equipped with such missiles on the eastern coast of the USA and another on the western coast.

It is with the development of an anti-satellite laser cannon that the White House links its plans for the militarisation of outer space, specifically for the deployment of a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements.

It is said in the NEWSDAY that the laser cannot will enable the Pentagon to test instruments which are to become the key element of a future American space system for intercepting and destroying nuclear warheads. Observers say that this represents in fact a violation of the Soviet-U.S. treaty of 1972 on the limitation of anti-missile defence systems.

SUB INCIDENT SEEN AS NEED FOR NUCLEAR REDUCTION

PM071043 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article: "Secret Death of the 'Scorpion': Hushing up the Facts..."]

[Text] On 21 May 1968, the staff of the U.S. Navy's Atlantic Fleet in Norfolk received a radiogram from the commander of the nuclear-powered submarine "Scorpion." He was reporting that the submarine was returning to base after a 3-month voyage in the Mediterranean.

This was the last radiogram ever sent from the "Scorpion." Five months later a U.S. oceanographic ship discovered the submarine's shattered hull, minus the bow, at a great depth 400 km off the Azores.

The U.S. Navy command stated at that time that "it is impossible to establish with complete accuracy the reason for the loss of the submarine." The theory was put forward that the "Scorpion's" crew lost control of the vessel, which exceeded its maximum submersion depth and was crushed along with its 99 crew members.

Recently, however, the Pentagon published some documents related to the catastrophe that occurred 16 years ago. An investigation has established, apparently, that the ship was destroyed when one of its torpedoes exploded. The torpedo was "accidently brought to combat readiness," either because the computer controlling the firing "went berserk" or becuase someone was careless or malicious. The crew tried to remedy the situation but could not prevent the explosion.

The Pentagon did not tell the whole truth about the catastrophe, however. In 1981 THE WASHINGTON POST obtained a list of accidents involving nuclear weapons in the U.S. Armed Forces. The list includes the following entry: "Spring 1968. Atlantic Ocean. Facts still secret." The newspaper's journalists managed to establish that this concerned the Scorpion, which was carrying torpedoes armed with nuclear warheads. So there is good reason for suggesting that a nuclear explosion probably occurred.

The U.S. Defense Department carefully conceals the facts regarding incidents involving nuclear weapons on board U.S. Navy vessels. And over 100 incidents of this kind have been recorded, according to the evidence of U.S. EDITOR AND PUBLISHER Magazine. The fact is that every incident of this kind is fraught with the gravest consequences for peace.

The story involving the U.S. submarine Scorpion points once more to the urgent need for radical steps to reduce the nuclear danger. Steps such as the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries are proposing.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM071204 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Concerns and Hopes

The new year of 1985 sees a continuation of the previous year's human concerns and hopes. The words of the New Year greetings to the Soviet people echoed from Moscow all over the world. They were both a warning and an appeal. The country that 40 years ago paid with 20 million lives for its victory over the brown plague recalled the lessons of history: We must fight to avert war before it starts. At midnight on New Year's Eve, the Soviet Union solemnly stated that, along with the socialist community countries and peace-loving forces, it will continue to do all in its power to improve the world's political climate and save mankind from the nuclear threat. The great importance of the USSR's new initiative regarding talks with the United States on preventing the militarization of space and on nuclear arms limitation and reduction was stressed.

As is well known, senior representatives from the two countries will be meeting tomorrow and the following day in Geneva to discuss the question of holding such talks. World public opinion has unanimously welcomed the agreed meeting between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz. People of goodwill are expecting positive results from it, believing that the constructive initiatives recently made by the Soviet leadership could be a good basis for this.

The USSR sincerely strives to attain mutually acceptable accords over the entire range of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons. It proposes freezing nuclear arsenals, agreeing to the complete ending of nuclear weapons tests, and preventing the spread of the arms race to areas as yet unaffected by it. It is especially important not to allow space to be militarized. If a reliable barrier is not put in the way of that, everything that has hitherto been achieved in the arms limitation sphere will be nullified.

However, there are many alarming symptoms that attest to the fact that people in the White House think differently. "Reagan warns against high hopes and expectations in connection with Geneva," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "but he hardly needs these warnings. By arming the U.S. representatives sent there with the "star wars" concept, he has essentially indicated that peace talks are by no means necessarily the same thing as arms limitation."

Indeed, one cannot fail to note that on the eve of the Geneva meeting, an extensive campaign was launched in the United States to provide propaganda backup for the plans to militarize space. The so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" is depicted as virtually the embodiment of the principles of humanity and morality. Instead of relying on a balance of terror and the ability to destroy each other with offensive weaponry, it is better, so they say, to concentrate on defensive systems allegedly intended not to kill people, but to intercept missiles.

The discussions of the possibility of rendering strategic missiles forces "obsolete and useless" were instantly assessed by specialists as demagoguery. With the number of warheads currently held by both sides, even a 90-percent reliable defense system would be inadequate. Why then was the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" necessary?

The authors of a recent U.S. book titled "Lies and Star Wars," who are members of the prestigious League of Concerned Scientists organization, see the projected large-scale ABM system as "part of U.S. efforts to create a first-strike potential."

They recall that this plan is coupled with the buildup in offensive means such as the MX and Trident II missiles. In the U.S. scientists' opinion, an ABM system with sapce-based elements is conceived as a means of intercepting only those Soviet missiles that would survive a preemptive strike against launch silos. The "star wars" concept is therefore a gamble on a first strike from behind a space shield.

The book "Lies and Star Wars" convincingly shows the incompatibility of the plans to militarize space with the 1972 ABM treaty. The creation of strike space arms and antisatellite means would undermine the ABM treaty and related accords. Especially, the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" is the catalyst for an unchecked arms race.

Throughout the past few days, the foreign press and television have been animatedly commenting on the question of the instructions with which the U.S. secretary of state is being sent to Geneva. Quoting official sources, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that the U.S. Administration chiefs do not intend to agree to end or reduce research in the space weapons sphere. According to the newspaper, people in Washington think that scientific research programs should not be limited at all, since it is practically impossible to verify these accords.

Administration officials, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, recognize that the President's instructions to the secretary of state -- to affirm that there will be no restrictions in the defense systems research program -- by no means correspond to the Soviet Union's desire for the Geneva talks to lay the foundation for prohibiting the development of space weapons.

Meanwhile, the concept of the need to prevent the militarization of space has reached the broadest political and public circles in the West. The "star wars" plans are rejected even in many NATO capitals.

Will the Geneva meeting justify the hopes being pinned on it? That depends on U.S. readiness to admit that the arms race is incapable of ensuring anyone's security and join the USSR in the search for accords, taking each other's legitimate interests into account. The Soviet Union has never been and will never be the initiator of new twists in the arms race. It seeks no unilateral advantages for itself but will not permit others to do so. Attempts to secure military superiority and honest, businesslike talks on questions concerning both sides' national security are incompatible.

Rival Allies

Japanese Prime MInister Nakasone started the year with a trip abroad to meet President Reagan in Los Angeles on 2 January. This type of meeting always faces the U.S. Administration with a difficult dilemma. On the one hand, Japan is an increasingly serious competitor for the United States, but on the other it is an increasingly valuable U.S. ally. So, the desire to get tough with the rival and lay siege to it comes up against the plans to link Tokyo more closely to Washington's strategy. Hence the attempts to blunt the acute trade and economic contradiction by expanding military-political cooperation.

The United States and Japan are each other's main trading partners. Trade turnover between them amounted to $85 billion last year. However, Japan sells over twice as many goods on the U.S. market as it buys there. Its exports to the United States have reached $60 billion, whereas U.S. exports to Japan amount to only $25 billion.

The trade imbalance between the Pacific allies has long been in evidence. However, in the last few years Japan's export surplus has snowballed ($10 billion in 1980, $20 billion in 1983, and $35 billion in 1984). Consequently, Japan accounts for the lion's share of the total U.S. foreign trade deficit. In short, the trade imbalance remains a sore point in U.S. -Japanese relations; each side blames the other.

People in Washington complain about Japanese trade barriers. People in Tokyo cite the high dollar exchange rate.

U.S.-Japanese summits are usually preceded by attempts to somehow defuse the atmosphere. When Reagan visited Tokyo, Japan agreed to extend by 1 year the 3-year agreement under which it "voluntarily" limits its car exports to the U.S. market. (True, this agreement will soon run out.) As a conciliatory gesture before the Los Angeles meetings, Japan had to resort to another extremely painful compromise: cutting back still further on its steel export quotes to the United States.

People in Washington, however, are expecting new concessions. Apart from the previous demand to open up the Japanese market more widely to U.S. agricultural products, the people overseas would like Japan to buy more U.S. industrial articles, which currently account for only one-third of its imports. For the umpteenth time Nakasone advocated "'joint efforts' for a more balanced development of trade" but resisted any specific commitments on that score.

On the other hand, the Japanese premier did reserve some "gifts" for his interlocutor in another field. He approved the draft state budget providing for a 6.9-percent increase in military expenditure (last year the rate of increase of military expenditure was 6.5 percent).

Not long before Nakasone's trip across the ocean, a protocol was signed in the Japanese capital on the completion of a rehearsal of joint combat operations by U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces in the event of an "emergency situation." In an attempt to justify this step in the eyes of the public, Tokyo is pretending that it is having to embark on the intensification of military cooperation with Washington willy-nilly in order to prevent reprisals against Japanese goods on the U.S. market.

Although U.S. business circles are indeed demanding tough measures against Japanese trade expansion, the administration is making it clear that economic contradictions must not become an obstacle to strategic partnership. Better to suffer at the hands of a trading rival than to lose a valuable ally, it is saying. Tokyo is very well aware of this, asserting that the main aim of the Reagan-Nakasone meeting is to discuss the West's joint approach to the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva and the coordination of the U.S. and Japanese positions in the face of the next "big seven" conference in Bonn.

At first, Reagan and Nakasone intended to concentrate in Los Angeles on further steps to create a "Pacific Community." This was discussed at intergovernmental consultations in Tokyo led by U.S. special envoy Fairbanks (who later continued similar talks in Seoul and Beijing).

It was during the November consultations that Nakasone issued a statement on the composition and nature of a "Pacific Community." Among its proposed members he cited the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, ASEAN, South Korea, and China. The Japanese Foreign Ministry and International Trade Ministry created liaison committees for practical steps to "develop cooperation in the Pacific." It has also been planned that, after meeting with Reagan, Nakasone will go to Australia and New Zealand. It was precisely during a visit to these countries in 1980 that then Japanese Premier Ohira first officially put forward the "Pacific Community" idea.

In brief, the Los Angeles meeting was to be an incentive to the practical implementation of this design. However, to all appearances both Reagan and Nakasone decided to somewhat mute their interest in creating a "Pacific Community." In any event, they decided to avoid the impression that it is the United States and Japan that are forcing through this process.

There are several reasons for this. There is the guarded attitude of the ASEAN countries.

The idea of a community provokes in them unpleasant memories of the "Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere" which the Japanese militarists tried to impose by force in the forties. There are the justified fears of the South Pacific island states that the region's economic integration will lead to its enslavement by the U.S. and Japanese monopolies.

Finally, there has been a preference for talking about the "community" sotto voce in order not to irritate Western Europe. Talk of how U.S. interests are increasingly moving from the Atlantic to the Pacific and attempts to blackmail the NATO allies with this "list" in Washington's policy have, as we can see, proved to be two-edged weapon. They have given the West European capitals an idea of the "Pacific Community" as a U.S.-Japanese condominium harming the interests of the other developed capitalist countries.

"On the eve of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva," the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN writes: "Washington is seeking to avoid discussing questions that could hinder the West's cohesiveness." That is why it was stipulated in Los Angeles that the creation of a "Pacific Community" requires the collaboration of the Atlantic countries.

This nuance is already being reflected in practice. A 4-day conference of parliamentarians from Pacific and West European states opened in Hawaii on 4 January. Taking part are representatives from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and West European NATO countries.

To all appearances Reagan and Nakasone agreed to cultivate the idea of "Pacific solidarity" cautiously, initially on a partial basis, emphasizing projects attractive to the developing countries such as the creation of an information network or center for high-tech exchange in the region. However, this is merely a change of tactics, and by no means a change of strategy. The idea of harnessing together the allies in military blocs and, at the same time, attaching the ASEAN countries to them was generated by Washington's intention of creating another, eastern, front to the struggle against the socialist states. This is the true background to talk about a "Pacific Community."

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES RESULTS OF UN SESSION

PM071456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 First Edition p 6

[P. Vladimirskiy article: "Routes Toward a More Secure World; Results of the 39th UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] The 39th UN General Assembly session has, in the main, completed its work. For 3 months this representative world organization, of which 159 states are members, examined approximately 140 issues and approved more than 300 resolutions and decisions.

The results of the session prove that an overwhelming majority of countries, aware of the realities of the nuclear missile age, recognize the need for practical measures leading to the removal of the threat of war and to a more secure world. The decisions aimed at this contain a real fund of positive influence on the international climate, provide new impetus for the movement of antiwar forces, and create moral and political barriers to the implementation of militarist plans.

Really tangible deeds and not verbal assurances -- this is the leitmotiv of the demands of most world countries' representatives. The position from which the Soviet Union approached the session seemed to echo this. The essence of this position was precisely and clearly formulated by Comrade K.U. Chernenko: "The USSR fully cooperates with all states that are ready to help to reduce international tension through practical deeds and create an atmosphere of trust in the world. In other words, it will cooperate with those who will really lead matters not to preparation for war, but to a strengthening of the foundations of peace.

"We believe that all existing levers, including, of course, those such as the United Nations which was indeed created to maintain and strengthen peace, must be fully used for these ends."

The assembly's agenda was amplified with two important and urgent issues as a result of new Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the good of mankind, defending peoples' right to decide their own fate, and rejecting the policy of state terrorism.

The Soviet Union's opinion that resolving the question of the nonmilitarization of space is now of paramount importance in averting nuclear war and curbing the arms race found virtually unanimous support at the session. The main thrust of the USSR's proposal on the utilization of space for the good of mankind received approval in a resolution that was supported by virtually all states; the only exception was the United States. In this way even the U.S. allies openly demonstrated their reluctance to be associated with the Pentagon's militarist plans regarding space. The demand that all states reject the use of force in their space activity was formulated for the first time in a UN document. The assembly proposed that agreements on preventing an arms race in space be rapidly achieved by means of talks.

An impressive demonstration of decisive rejection of the strong-arm policy in world affairs and the gamble on laissez-faire was the support obtained by the USSR's proposal on the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism and other actions of states aimed at undermining the sociopolitical system in other sovereign states. During the examination of this proposal most delegations clearly voiced their negative attitude to any acts from outside aimed at forcibly changing or undermining states' social systems and overthrowing their governments.

Such a policy is rejected in the resolution adopted on the basis of the Soviet Union's draft. It also reflects wishes expressed by a number of other delegations. This UN decision, supported by 117 states, proclaims the principle of the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism for the first time in UN practice. The refusal of the United States and its closest allies to support this very important decision showed from where the policy of state terrorism emanates and the threat to peace connected with it.

The examination at the UN forum of the two new Soviet initiatives and the adoption of crucial decisions also helped to achieve substantial results in other avenues of the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and to define specific routes toward a more secure world. The session urgently recommended that states, primarily those possessing nuclear weapons, base their policy in accordance with this very acute and urgent task of today.

An appeal was once again addressed to the United States and its allies to follow the USSR's example and assume a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Voicing the conviction that this measure is one of the most important and urgent, the assembly advocated that these pledges be recorded in the form of an international legal document. The senseless doctrines of "deterrence" and "limited nuclear war" elaborated in the Pentagon were condemned. The idea, put forward by the Soviet Union, of agreeing to certain norms for relations between nuclear powers, which has also been reflected in a number of resolutions, was seen as a manifestation of political realism and responsibility. Insisting on the impermissibility of war propaganda, particularly of nuclear war, the assembly called for the creation, blocking the threat of war, of both political-legal obstacles and physical barriers: a freeze on nuclear weapons, primarily of the USSR and U.S. weapons, and a ban on nuclear weapons tests. The United Nations once more resolutely advocated the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world, the strengthening of the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and the commencement of talks on gradual nuclear disarmament, of course aimed at the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons.

The tally of the session includes demands to ban chemical weapons, to limit and reduce naval weapons, and to complete the preparations for an international conference on the Indian Ocean and convene it in early 1986; these were adopted by an impressive majority of votes. The socialist community countries played an active role in advancing these questions. In particular, at Mongolia's suggestion, the session adopted a declaration on people's right to peace, the maintenance and guaranteeing of which was declared to be one of states' main obligations.

Altogether the session adopted more than 60 decisions, calling on states, primarily nuclear states, to help reduce the burden of weapons, primarily space and nuclear weapons, by specific deeds. These decisions were supported by an overwhelming majority of states. In voting, 26 of the resolutions were opposed by only the United States together a group of its allies, and another 10 were opposed by the United States in virtual isolation.

The United States and its allies did not succeed, with their fraudulent maneuvers, in hiding this political watershed, which was exposed at the session. It is indicative that the FRG and some other zealous friends of Washington failed in their attempt to present a draft resolution under the garish title of "Averting War in the Nuclear Age," with which they attempted to divert attention from the need to concentrate efforts on eliminating the threat of nuclear war and accordingly "forgot" even to mention the limitation and halting of the nuclear arms race. When a number of nonaligned countries proposed an amendment recalling this task, the NATOites hastened to abandon their venture.

A demand for real measures to curb the arms race was voiced by an overwhelming majority of states at the session not just from the viewpoint of lessening the threat of war, but also from that of resolving global problems worrying mankind, such as the struggle against hunger and disease, economic development, enviromental protection, and others.

During discussion of situations in specific areas of the world, manifestations of the policy and practice of state terrorism were condemned, such as the U.S. occupation of Grenada, the undeclared U.S. war against Nicaragua, and its interference in the affairs of other countries of Central America aimed at foisting systems to suit the United States on the people there. The UN decisions express demands to end the aggressive acts of Israeli expansionists and South African racists, which are bluntly described as terrorist. At the same time the decisions note that the continuation of these actions is assisted by U.S. strategic cooperation with Israel and Washington's declared policy of "constructive cooperation" with the regime of apartheid in South Africa.

The assembly's recommendations direct people to eliminate seats of military danger and colonial-racist oppression.

The session's resolutions reflected the main provisions of the Soviet Union's proposals advanced in summer this year for a Near East settlement. The appeal that an international conference be convened with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, with a view to achieving an all-embracing settlement in this dangerous region, was reaffirmed. It is bluntly stated that only two countries, the United States and Israel, are creating obstacles to convening of a conference.

Rejecting Washington's attempts to block a Namibian settlement by linking it with the question of the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola, the assembly demanded that the UN decision on the immediate granting of independence of Namibia be implemented.

The fact that most of the session's participants rejected U.S. attempts to ensure, with the aid of procedural devices, that direct criticism of the United States and Israel was omitted from the resolutions on the problems of the Near East and Namibia, was a serious political-diplomatic defeat for the U.S. delegation.

The assembly demanded the halting of the flagrant and mass flouting of human rights by the authorities in Tel Aviv and Pretoria and by the military leadership in Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala. The U.S. refusal to support the corresponding decisions attests more eloquently than any words as to who is behind the terrorist regimes in those countries.

As a whole, the session demonstrated that the policy of peace and cooperation rests in the United Nations on a firm and solid base. Cooperation has continued to deepen and expand between the socialist community and the nonaligned countries which, despite pressure from imperialist forces, continue for the most part to act vigorously from antimilitarist and anticolonial positions. They not only supported the main proposals of the socialist states, but also presented important initiatives themselves, the thrust of which attests to the coincidence of basic interests between socialism and the liberated countries: to remove the threat of nuclear war, defend the foundations of peace, and guard peoples' rights from imperialist encroachments. The session objectively shows that the positions of the nonaligned states diverge from the militarist line in world politics, which in defending the United States has frequently remained in complete isolation.

Although not all the session's decisions, such as for example the resolutions on the so-called Afghan and Kampuchean questions, were consistent with the demands of political realism, the balance of its work was, on the whole, indisputably positive. It testifies that the forces of the self-preservation of mankind are more powerful than the forces of nuclear adventurism. The session provided a simple affirmative reply to the primary question today: Is it possible to end the specter of world nuclear conflagration? It illuminated very clearly the fact that, on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the peoples' great victory over fascism and the creation of the United Nations, most states recognize the need to pool efforts to deal jointly with the new common military threat and to firmly support peace and the quest for a peaceful resolution of disputes. The adoption of a resolution, on the initiative of the USSR and the other socialist countries, on the proclamation of 8 and 9 May 1985 as days of celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism and fascism in World War II was a decision of great political importance.

The international public, following the progress of the General Assembly session's work, could see yet again for themselves that the land of soviets is marching in the vanguard of those forces that seek the noble aim proclaimed in the UN Charter: "to spare future generations the calamities of war."

## U.S. TRADE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

### Delegation Arrives in Moscow

LD072131 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] The U.S. deputy secretary of commerce, Lionel Olmer, has arrived in Moscow to head his country's official delegation at talks beginning on Tuesday.

It is for the first time since 1978 that talks on such a high level are being held. The two sides will exchange views on bilateral trade and will look into how best to remove obstacles hampering the development of business relations.

In an interview in Washington Mr Olmer expressed the hope that the coming meeting would have a positive impact on Soviet-American trade.

### Talks Begin With Sushkov

LD081126 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- TASS economic news analyst Vladimir Dushenkin writes:

"The U.S. delegation led to Moscow by U.S. Commerce Undersecretary Lionel Olmer have today begun an exchange of opinons with a Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Sushkov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, of the condition of mutual trade and on ways to overcome a number of obstacles in that field.

It is the first meeting of Soviet and U.S. trade representatives after a long break since the U.S. side unilaterally suspended official contacts with the Soviet side on questions of trade. During that period quite a few complex problems hampering bilateral trade have accumulated, not through the fault of the Soviet Union.

Trade turnover between the two major industrialised powers of the world is far behind their potentialities and has been virtually stagnating during the past six years.

The United States has dropped from the second to the seventh place in the list of the Soviet Union's leading trade partners among developed capitalist countries. This has been caused by discriminatory restrictions introduced by the USA on trade with the USSR.

The resumption of official contacts on trade and economic questions by the USA seems to reflect the need to revise trade between the two countries so as to overcome stagnation.

American companies, particularly engineering, chemical, and agri-industrial ones, many of them having an experience of business cooperation with Soviet organization dating back to the pre-war period, have been showing a rising interest in trade with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet position on trade with the United States was presented at a meeting of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee on December 6, 1984. It noted that the Soviet leadership regarded with understanding the interest of the U.S. business community in normalizing relations with the Soviet Union. The USSR stands for good relations with the USA on the basis of equality, mutual respect and also respect for the legitimate interests of each other.

It stands for the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic and other contacts, which necessitates the removal of artificial obstacles put up in their path. Naturally, it is yet early to discuss results which can be produced by the exchange of opinions with the U.S. delegation. Much will obviously depend on how constructive the approach of the U.S. side will be in a search for ways to resume mutually beneficial trade relations.

DEAVER RESIGNS AMID ADMINISTRATION 'CLASHES'

LD042250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1944 GMT 4 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Michael Deaver, White House deputy chief of staff, has announced his resignation. His resignation was evidently caused by continuing friction and even clashes in the Washington administration.

This evening we received fresh interesting information about this. Reports point out, for instance, that the most arrant hawks in the Reagan administration, such as Meese, the presidential counsellor with ministerial status; Defense Secretary Weinberger, and Kirkpatrick, permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations have long been suspicious about Deaver, believing him to be too moderate.

And so, finally, they have succeeded in forcing him to resign, thus strengthening their own influence in the government. Another aspect of Deaver's departure from the White House is also being noted. In the view of THE NEW YORK TIMES, his departure, and I quote, reflects a certain amount of disaffection inside the American Administration compared with the beginning of its term of office.

FALIN COMMENTS ON U.S. VIEW OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

PM041015 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 28 December in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,500-word "Political Observer's Opinion" by Valentin Falin headlined "Washington, Neutrality, and Morality." Asserting that "soon after the end of World War II the United States declared neutrality to be an 'immoral policy,'" Falin argues that in recent years "U.S. attempts to impose itself as a 'defender' on three neutral countries -- Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria -- and on Finland have been activated." U.S. pressure on the neutral countries, the article claims, coincides "with periods of the corresponding countries' increased activeness in questions of the consolidation of security." Falin asserts that the United States is continuing its attempts to make Sweden sign an agreement with NATO and denounces recent maneuvers in Switzerland based on a hypothetical Soviet attack on Greece and a Turkish attack on Cyprus after Greece's withdrawal from NATO.

USSR, PRC RAILROAD MINISTERS INTERVIEWED

PM071121 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 23 Dec 84 p 4

[Interview with Soviet Minister of Railways Nikolay Konarev and PRC Railways Minister Chen Puru by Vladimir Sinedubskiy: "USSR-PRC Railways: Plenty of Potential for Cooperation"]

[Text] "Chinese-Soviet cooperation in the field of rail transportation," Chen Puru told our correspondent, "started back in the 1940s. It is no secret that Chinese railways sustained great damage during the 1946-49 civil war and the 1937-45 war against Japan. More than a half of all the lines, as well as thousands of bridges and tunnels, were destroyed, and most of the locomotives were put out of commission. In those difficult conditions the Soviet Union provided considerable assistance in re-establishing key lines. Your experts worked together with Chinese builders and railwaymen on many sections of our lines. The USSR delivered to China rehabilitation trains, cranes, sets of diving equipment and various building materials. In 1957, the Wuhan Bridge was build and commissioned with the Soviet Union's assistance. It connected the three towns of Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankou into one major centre named Wuhan.

"In addition, thousands of specialists in various fields were trained both in China and in Soviet establishments of higher education.

"Today our railways carry more than 60 percent of all freight for the national economy. The number of railway passengers last year topped one billion. Nevertheless, transportation demands to date are far from being fully met. We see the answer to this, as being the construction of more lines and the switching of a number of lines already in operation from steam to electric and diesel traction. Of great interest is Soviet experience in driving superheavy and superlong trains, and its other scientific and technological achievements.

"Our tours of your railway enterprises and railway-information centre convinced us that Soviet railways are without doubt fully adequate to handling the ever increasing volume of international freightage. We, on our side, will do our bery best to modernize the border area rail links between Suifenhe and Manchuria, and to equip these lines with all necessary advanced technology. I would like to note in conclusion that the most important event for me during my stay in the Soviet capital was my visit to the Lenin Mausoleum."

"We cannot but feel encouraged," said Nikolay Konarev, "by the fact that the volume of export, import and transit freightage between the USSR and PRC has grown considerably between 1983 and 1984. It is up almost 70 percent as against the 1983 figures. Freightage from the USSR to the PRC has grown by 936,000 tons, and from the PRC to the USSR by 258,000 tons. All in all, more than two million tons of freight (mainly farm produce, canned food, timber, cement, etc.) have been delivered over the first ten months of this year.

"A further increase in freightage is expected under the Trade Agreement between the USSR and the PRC. A vast programme to develop our border area railway junctions of Zabaykalsk, Grodekovo-1 and Grode-dovo-2 is being already implemented.

"Our railways have accumulated over the years tremendous economic, scientific and technological potential. And although the railways are operating under great strain, government-set freightage quotas are being successfully met.

"It is very good to hear that our Chinese colleagues have become interested in the Soviet experience of driving superheavy and superlong trains. We are prepared to give them all cooperation in mastering the technique.

"As regards passenger services, they nearly doubled in 1983 compared to the 1980 figure. Currently the passenger service between Moscow and Beijing consists of two trains operated by respective national teams on a one-week-each basis. In summer, additional coaches are added to accommodate more passengers. In short, a good basis has been established for the further expansion of comprehensive cooperation between Soviet and Chinese railwaymen. Now all depends on a mutual and sincere desire and interest in this important venture."

IZVESTIYA CITED ON CHINESE-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY

LD041931 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- Today's IZVESTIYA carries a review of Academician Sergey Tikhvinskiy on a large Chinese-Russian dictionary published recently in Moscow. Writing about the work over many years by a collective of Soviet sinologists, the work supervised by Professor Ilya Oshanin, the author of the review, specifically, points out that the publishing of a large Chinese-Russian dictionary is an important event in Soviet sinology which crowns the work by a large collective of Soviet scientists. The dictionary will, undoubtedly, promote mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

## JAPAN TO BE INVOLVED IN U.S. ASIAN 'ADVENTURES'

PM071124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Event -- Observer's Viewpoint": "Imaginary Sacrifice"]

[Text] General Watanabe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces," and General Tixier, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan, have signed a protocol on joint combat operations by the two countries in the event of an "emergency situation."

Tokyo views this document as an "Epochal event" in the development of military cooperation with Washington.

The planning of joint U.S.-Japanese combat operations was initiated several years ago. However, previously such staff elaborations concerned an "emergency situation" inside Japan. Now it is a question of joint actions by the two countries' Armed Forces outside the Japanese islands as well. One more step has been taken toward the practical implementation of the 1981 accords on the "proper division of roles" between the United States and Japan in the Far East and on Tokyo's readiness to "enhance Japan's defense capability both on its own territory, on the seas surrounding it, and in the air." As is known, on this basis the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" undertook to patrol the air and sea space in the northwest Pacific up to 1,000 miles from Japanese shores. Prime Minister Nakasone made his sensational statements about his intention to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and to blockade three sea straits: the La Perouse, Tsugaru, and Korea straits.

It is clear from the protocol signed in Tokyo a few days ago that in this instance, the words of the head of the cabinet are not at variance with his actions. What we have here is not only the result of cooperation between the U.S. and Japanese staffs in elaborating corresponding plans. What is envisaged is the creation of organs to coordinate their implementation as well as the use by the U.S. Forces in Japan, in addition to the bases that they already have, of other airfields, ports, dumps, and rods that might be required for the material, technical, and rear backup of combat operations in the Far East.

Tokyo's readiness to become directly involved in Washington's military adventures in Asia is viewed by the country's peace-loving public as a dangerous transformation of the American-Japanese "security treaty." On the other hand, the widening of the framework of military cooperation with the Pentagon gladdens champions of the country's militarization. For them, this is a convenient loophold for legalizing the use of the air force and navy outside national territory, and thereby finally canceling out Article 9 of the postwar constitution, which proclaims Japan's renunciation of the creation of its own armed forces.

It was certainly no coincidence that the protocol on joint American-Japanese combat operations was signed on the eve of the scheduled 2 January Los Angeles meeting between Reagan and Nakasone. Against the background of the ballyhoo in the press over the exacerbation of economic contradictions between the Pacific allies, official Tokyo circles are readily moving toward Washington on military issues. By way of camouflage, they depict this as some kind of "sacrifice" which, they say, has to be made willy-nilly for the sake of the country's commercial interests.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. POLICY, ACTIONS IN N.E. ASIA

LD051054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Sergey Pravdin commentary]

[Text] According to a report by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, major joint American-South Korean maneuvers, in which nearly a quarter of a million soldiers and officers will be taking part, are to begin shortly in South Korea. At the microphone is our commentator Sergey Pravdin:

[Pravdin] Land forces belonging to the United States and South Korea, ships of the navy, and also air forces, will be taking part in the maneuvers under the code-name "Team Spirit 85". In particular operations for carrying out a sea-borne landing will be worked out.

Observers from the Japanese military administration will be present at the exercise. The press of many neighboring countries, including that of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, is stressing the provocative character of the forthcoming maneuvers. As the NODONG SINMUN writes, the presence of American troops in South Korea and the intensification of military preparations by the Seoul regime are the main cause of the tense situation maintained on the Korean peninsula and throughout this region.

At the present time more than 40,000 American servicemen are deployed on the many bases belonging to the Pentagon in South Korea. These are select units that have nuclear weapons in their armories. According to press reports, about 1,000 nuclear warheads are kept at Pentagon arms dumps, which also store so-called binary shells, that fall into the category of chemical weapons with a nerve-paralysis action. In addition the United States is planning to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in South Korea.

At the same time the United States is increasing the military might of the South Korean army in every way, which is nearly 1 million strong and is considered to be one of the best armed and trained armies of the capitalist countries of Asia. At the present time the United States, in the words of General Livsey, commander of the combined American-South Korean armed forces, is modernizing the army of South Korea. In connection with this the Seoul regime has increased its military expenditure in 1985 by a further 11 percent, taking it up to 5 billion dollars.

The United States is taking active steps to cobble together a tripartite military alliance consisting of Washington-Tokyo-Seoul, and it must be said that actions of this kind are being accorded understanding by the Japanese Government and the Seoul regime. According to the Washington administration's plans, approved in Tokyo and Seoul, this alliance is to become the foundation of the so-called Pacific Ocean Community, measures for the creation of which are already being taken. According to United States designs, it is also to be joined by the member-countries of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, but because these states have no desire to participate in the military bloc, American, Japanese, and South Korean emissaries have begun to frequent their capitals, trying to get their own way by means of open economic pressure and through intimidation by means of the nonexistent communist threat.

These dangerous plans are creating serious fears among the peoples of the Asian countries, as UNEN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, stressed in an editorial article: The building of a new military bloc in Asia, under the aegis of the United States, and the rapid militarization of South Korea and Japan, are actions aimed at securing military superiority in this region and they contradict the cause of strengthening universal peace and of stabilizing the situation in Asia.

MOSCOW REVIEWS USSR-DPRK COOPERATION IN 1984

SK071126 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK developed successfully in various sectors in 1984. An unidentified science commentator comments on scientific ties between the Soviet Union and Korea as follows: First of all, I will note a significant day in 1984, that is, the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the signing of an agreement for cooperation between the Soviet Academy of Science and the DPRK Academy of Science. Although scholars of our two countries had maintained firm ties before the signing of this agreement, these ties became much more multilateral after the signing of this document.

Clear evidence of the international cooperation between Soviet scholars and scholars of People's Korea is the technical cooperation in the sector of atomic energy. In accordance with an agreement signed in 1959, the Soviet Union has rendered aid in measuring [words indistinct] in People's Korea for the first time in the history of Korea. Together with scholars from other socialist countries, Korean scholars have continuously carried out research activities for several years at the combined (Rubina) nuclear research center near Moscow. This work continued last year.

Another form of cooperation was a joint study in various sectors. An example of this in recent years is found in geological and global physical work -- the study of the structure of the seabed in the strait linking the Primorskiy Kray of the Soviet Union and the east coast of Korea in 1984 by Soviet and Korean scholars. The results of this geological survey work were discussed at a meeting in Pyongyang.

Another example was the continued successful cooperation between scholars of the planning study institute of the national metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovosk in the Ukraine and scholars from the Pyongyang rolled steel research institute. They jointly planned new facilities at metallurgical enterprises in the DPRK.

Working-level ties were consolidated between scholars of the fishery sectors of the two countries. Workers of the Far East Scientific Research Center and the Wonsan Scientific Research Institute exchanged information in 1984 and jointly conducted scientific research in the northeast sector of the Pacific Ocean. This mutual work contributed to successfully carrying out important tasks in the people's economies of our two countries.

Soviet scholars rejoice over the fact that the results of their work have been used in various sectors of the people's economy of People's Korea, such as the metallurgical, chemical, machine building and railway sectors.

On the other hand, Soviet specialists highly appreciate the results of research work by Korean scholars in the production of synthetic vinalon fiber, in the cultivation of medicinal herbs, in freshwater fish farming, and in other sectors.

Another form of scientific cooperation was the exchange of delegations of scholars and the mutual use of successes attained in various scientific sectors.

In 1984, Korean chemists, mathematicians, astronomers, and global physicists visited the Soviet Union; and Soviet botanists, physicists, astronomical physicists, and fishery scholars visited Korea. In this regard, cooperation between Soviet and Korean social scientists was characteristic.

Just as they did previously, they met frequently last year and discussed matters regarding archaeology and exchanged opinions on the results of the study of ancient history, the history of politics, and modern history.

There was an exchange of economists of the Soviet Academy of Science and the DPRK Academy of Social Science. Scholars of the two countries discussed matters on the development of the people's economy, economic and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea, and economic problems between the two countries.

Generally reviewing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea in 1984, we can say that this cooperation contributed to strengthening and developing the friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea by successfully resolving issues between our two countries.

## DPRK PAPER CITED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-85' PLANS

PM071425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Whipping Up Tension"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jan -- The newspaper NODONG SINMUN regards the decision by the United States and South Korea to hold joint military maneuvers, "Team Spirit-85," as a challenge to the Korean people's desire for the peaceful unification of the motherland. The Workers Party of Korea Central Committee's organ notes the unprecedented scale of this provocative show of strength, in which more than 200,000 servicemen from the two sides will take part, including units of American troops which are stationed on U.S. territory and at U.S. bases in the Pacific.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the latest aggressive act against the DPRK is planned for a time when an agreement has been reached between the north and south of the country on the resumption of inter-Korean economic talks in January 1985, NODONG SINMUN stresses. The plans to hold the "Team Spirit-85" military maneuvers clearly show that Washington and Seoul are continuing to whip up tension in the Korean peninsula and coming out against the country's peaceful unification, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

## KIM IL-SONG DEMANDS HIGH-LEVEL TALKS

SK080447 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] The DPRK demands the holding of talks to discuss the question of peacefully reunifying North and South Korea, according to Pyongyang's NODONG SINMUN.

The paper also wrote that present talks concerning trade and economic links between North and South and Red Cross talks should gradually develop into a wider-ranging dialogue aimed at solving a key question: Korean reunification.

In his New Year's address, Comrade Kim Il-song, leader of the DPRK, demanded that these talks be held between high-ranking persons.

## SOVIET TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ON DPRK TIES

SK071234 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Radio address by Kazimeras Matskyavichyus, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Union, on 29 December 1984 -- live or recorded; place not given]

[Text] [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation ] Dear Korean friends, I am very happy to have this opportunity to speak to you by radio.

First, I would like to point out confidently that the relations between the trade unions of the Soviet Union and Korea are being strengthened and developing every year.

The visit to our country by the delegation of the DPRK party and state last May and the meeting and talks between Comrade Chernenko and Comrade Kim Il-song in Moscow were important occasions in further promoting the friendship and cooperative relations between the workers and trade unions of our two countries. The meeting between the leaders of trade unions of the two countries is of great significance in further improving our relations and in enhancing the efficiency of such relations. In the talks, the direction of the main trend of our overall relations was put forth and an agreement was reached on a position concerning questions on the international trade union movement.

Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, met many times this year with Comrade Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK]. During their meetings, they exchanged views on important issues on the activities of the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the DPRK and pointed to further developing the cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries.

A meeting of trade union leaders from socialist countries was held in Moscow this December. They discussed the issue of joint actions by trade unions. I would like to stress that the participation of the delegation of Korean trade unions, headed by Chairman Kim Pong-chu, in this meeting greatly contributed to the successful work of the conference. The delegation of Korean trade unions attended functions marking May Day in the Soviet Union together with Soviet workers and trade union delegations from other countries.

The visit to the Soviet Union by the delegation of the Central Committee of the GFTUK, headed by Comrade (Kim Chong-kuk), director of the department for (?relations with) socialist countries within the Central Committee of the GFTUK, was also successful. The guests toured industrial enterprises in Alma-Ata and Tashkent and met with Soviet workers and trade union activists on many occasions. The fact that such meetings were held during the week of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification was of special significance for the visit of our friends. The visits to our country by the delegation of the trade union mining and power industry workers in the DPRK and the delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea were also successful.

On the other hand, delegations of Soviet trade unions also visited the DPRK. This year, delegation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, of the Central Committee of the trade union of Soviet garment workers and, and of the Council of Trade Unions of Primorskiy Kray, and other trade union delegations visited the fraternal country. During their meeting with our Korean friends, they exchanged valuable experiences and views on economic and cultural construction and organizations of socialist economy.

The Soviet trade unions consistently supported the Korean people's struggle to force outside forces to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify their country peacefully on the basis of democracy. During the week of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, held in the Soviet Union every year, the trade unions actively participate in rallies of solidarity, conferences of public organizations, film exhibition and movie appreciation meetings at industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovhozes, and local schools. The Soviet trade unions will comprehensively expand and deepen their cooperation with the workers and trade unions of the DPRK on the basis of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism while implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 17th Congress of Soviet trade unions.

Dear Friends, I sincerely wish you health and happiness in the new year, 1985, and hope that you will effect new labor exploits for national reunification.

## DRA REJECTS ICO SESSION'S 'ANTI-AFGHAN ATTACKS'

LD081002 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul Jan 7 (CTK correspondent) -- Afghan Foreign Ministry released a statement here today rejecting anti-Afghan attacks of participants in the session of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] held in the Yemen Arab Republic capital of Sanaa.

Instead of settling serious political and economic problems caused by the hostile policy of imperialism, part of the session was devoted to the non-existent "Afghan question", the statement stressed. Allegedly "on behalf of the Afghan people", the participants in the session tried to decide Afghanistan's fate and thus interfered in internal Afghan affairs. The Afghan people have already chosen their way of their own free will and started building a new society. The presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is an exclusive affair of these two states and its aim is to protect Afghan independence. As far as the so-called problem of Afghan refugees is concerned, the country's leadership has repeatedly urged citizens influenced by the demagogic imperialist propaganda to return freely to their homeland. Any discussion about these "problems" serves only the interests of imperialism and international reaction. On the other hand, Afghanistan appreciates the realistic attitude of those ICO states, which at the Sanaa session supported the just struggle of the Afghan people.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a free and sovereign Islamic country, which will allow nobody to misuse the Islamic religion for flagrant interference in its internal affairs, the ministry pointed out.

## AFGHANISTAN'S SADDIQI PRAISES ARMED FORCES

PM071118 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Defending the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 26 Dec -- Servicemen of the DRA Armed Forces are resolutely rebuffing the counterrevolution being encouraged from abroad, Major General Muhammad Yasin Saddiqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, said at a meeting with officers and men from a Panjsher Valley garrison. During successful operations by Army subunits in this region of the country, the bandits were dealt a serious blow. The success of the combat operations against the counter-revolutionaries is the result of the courage and heroism displayed by Afghan servicemen in fulfilling their combat tasks.

The meeting participants stressed that the personnel of the DRA Armed Forces are sparing no efforts to defeat once and for all, the counterrevolutionary gangs, which are trying to undermine the peaceful life of Afghan citizens.

Gen M. Y. Saddiqi presented DRA National Defense Ministry certificates of honor to a group of Afghan servicemen who have particularly distinguished themselves in fulfilling their military duty.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SEES DECLINE IN DUSHMAN NUMBERS

PM071303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin "Dispatch From Afghanistan": "The Counterrevolution Is Being Rebuffed"]

[Text] Kabul -- First I will quote a few lines from a report in the Kabul newspaper HEYWAD: "As a result of a rocket bombardment of Kabul and its suburbs by rebels...3 people were killed and 16 wounded, 3 houses were destroyed, 23 buildings damaged, and several buildings burned down. The damage totaled several million afghanis." There was another, recent night bombardment, and more victims, dead and wounded. Specialists conclude that as before, the rebels used American-made rocket shells.

It is not impossible that you will ask: "So have the dushmans acquired such strength that now they can shell Kabul with weapons that, it is well known, you can not carry in your pocket?"

Some people in the West, in Peshawar (Pakistan), and at other points on earth from where "remote control" is exercised over the undeclared war, would very much like this to be true. However, there can be no question of an increase in the numerical strength of the bandit detachments, or of any improvement in their position. Only those who sympathize with the dushmans can describe as "brave" and "bold" the bandits' "showy" actions, which have supposedly become more frequent recently: the cutting of power lines (since restored), the explosion at Kabul international airport, the damage done by an antiaircraft missile to an aircraft of the Afghan airline Ariana that was about to land with pilgrims returning from Mecca, and, lastly, the shellings of Kabul. After all, the shells fired by the bandits are falling on residential districts. That is not happening by mistake. The counterrevolutionaries, whatever garb they don, "defenders of Islam," "Afghan patriots," or "defenders of the Afghan people," have every reason to fear the people. So they operate by the most criminal methods.

Thus, during the "rule" of Ahmad Shah Masud in Panjsher, the bandit killed more than 1,000 inhabitants for the purpose of deterrence. Ahmad Shah Masud executed or fined his "subjects" just for listening to Kabul radio. Another example is: Late last year the security forces seized, Abdul Quduz Kal, together with his underlings; he was the ringleader of a gang operating in the Mazar-e Sharif region belonging to Harakat-e Enqelab-e Eslami. It was irrefutably proved in the course of the investigation, which lasted some months, that the hands of each of the bandits were stained with the blood of dozens of people. The gang also terrorized the population with excessive extortion. The total collected by the dushmans in "taxes" ran to hundreds of thousands of afghanis.

In the court, which passed a severe but just sentence, the documents presented included long rolls of paper covered with signatures and thumbprints, that is how illiterate Afghans "signed themselves." These were collected letters from the inhabitants of the localities that Kal went through with "fire and sword." The population, from peasants and merchants to clergymen, demanded the death sentence for the murderers.

Seeing all this, ordinary Afghans are joining the ranks of the fighters for the revolution, volunteering for the Army, the people's militia, the security service, and the nonmilitary formations which are being set up at enterprises and in villages. Still in Panjsher, in the first week after a district's liberation 150 young people asked the district party committee to sign them up for officer courses. Some 200 other inhabitants joined the Armed Forces as soldiers. The people are becoming increasingly clearly aware that they can end the war and its perpetrators, the dushmans, only by actively struggling against the counterrevolution.

However, the counterrevolution is not only meeting with opposition from the people. Its forces are also being undermined from within. Aware of the futility of the struggle they have unleashed against the revolution, more and more of the former basmaches, often whole groups of them together, are "quitting the game." The majority of the "quitters" are turning their weapons against those whom they supported yesterday.

Well aware that the card of the Afghan counterrevolution will eventually be trumped, the directors of the undeclared war are trying to compensate for the decline in the dushman's numbers by increasing the aid and equipping them with new models of weapons that have recently been delivered on an increasing scale. Now the bandits receive not only small arms, but antiaircraft missiles and rocket shells, which can be launched from portable launchers. However, as is known, a rocket is much more costly than a rifle. So the White House has decided to double the appropriations for maintaining and arming the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. In fiscal 1985, the Reagan administration intends to allocate $280 million for the pursuit of its anti-Afghan policy.

The DRA Government and the Afghan Armed Forces Command are taking every possible measure to ensure that gangs and weapons do not filter across the border and that cities and villages can sleep and work in tranquillity. The effectiveness of these measures is becoming increasingly perceptible. They have been felt not only by those who are interested in peace and tranquillity on Afghan soil. Thus, one radio "voice," which is far from friendly toward Afghanistan, recently shed "crocodile tears" about the fact that Qandahar, a southern Afghan province bordering on Pakistan, is supposedly threatened by starvation. Why? Because, the "voice" reported, Afghan subunits, with their actions aimed at cutting short the counter-revolution's intrigues, have "caused difficulties" with the shipment from Pakistan to Afghanistan of...food.

Only a naive person could take at face value the claims that caravans of wheat and rice were previously traveling from Quetta to Qandahar. Nobody knows better than those who live in Afghanistan what kind of "bread" was really sent there from Pakistan.

The Afghan counterrevolution is fighting against its own people. Therefore it is doomed, without any doubt.

## KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES PRC GENERAL'S PAKISTAN TRIP

PM071424 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

["Own information" TASS report: "Visits"]

[Text] He Zhengwen, deputy chief of the Chinese Army General Staff, has arrived in Islamabad on an official visit. It is reported that he will meet with Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq, hold talks with General K.M. Arif, deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces, and inspect a number of military sites.

## PRK'S HENG SAMRIN HOLDS TALKS WITH BODYUL

PM071932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stay in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jan -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] State Council, has received I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here to attend the funeral of Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

During the conversation, Heng Samrin noted Chan Si's great contribution to the development of Cambodian-Soviet relations and expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for their condolences. He thanked the Soviet people for their political support for the PRK and effective assistance in building the foundation of socialism in the PRK.

I.I. Bodyul laid a wreath by Chan Si's coffin. The ribbon bore the following inscription: "To outstanding Cambodian party and state figure Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers."

Chan Si was buried on 5 January in Phnom Penh.

## NEW TIMES INTERVIEWS PRK FOREIGN MINISTER

PM071937 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 51, Dec 84 p 9

[PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen interview with Vladimir Godyna: "Hun Sen: For A Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] Q: You have just been to Sweden and France. Could you tell us something about the purpose and results of these visits?

A: The task of our delegation was basically to acquaint the people and the politicians of those countries with the real situation in Kampuchea and to explain to them the fundamental principles of its peace-loving foreign policy. This is important, inasmuch as imperialist propaganda and the reactionary forces in our region do their level best to distort the truth about what is happening in our country and go out of their way to keep afloat the "coalition of have-beens." Formally this "coalition" consists of Pol Pot, Son Sann and Sihanouk supporters, who are constantly at one another's throats. It was also our aim to do what we could to develop Kampuchea's bilateral relations with Sweden and France.

I may say that I am pleased with the results of my visits. I came away from the numerous meetings and talks in Stockholm and Paris convinced that public opinion generally, both in Sweden and France, condemns the Pol Pot supporters and is in favour of their expulsion from the political scene.

Both in Sweden and France we were informed of those countries' readiness to help in making South-east Asia a zone of peace, stability and co-operation. Many of those we met agreed with us that the best way to do this would be to initiate a dialogue between the countries of the region. We were also encouraged by the support that was forth-coming in both Stockholm and Paris for our proposal that a dialogue between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, on the one side, and the six ASEAN countries, on the other, should be conducted through Vietnam and Indonesia, which would represent these two groups of countries.

I am convinced that Sweden and France could, in no small way, help bring about such a dialogue, if only because they maintain relations with all the ASEAN countries and with Vietnam and Laos.

Officials we spoke to were very keen to see the development of bilateral Kampuchean-Swedish and Kampuchean-French links. It is quite clear that neither political disagreements nor unsolved political problems should hinder the development of contacts in all spheres.

We are greatly indebted to Sweden for the humanitarian aid it has rendered us. We are also receiving aid from France. It was suggested to us in Paris that a French cultural centre should be opened in Phnom Penh. Young Kampucheans will shortly be arriving in France to undergo training, and a grant fund has been set up for them. There is a desire to study the possibility of economic co-operation. We view all this as a step in the right direction.

Q: But Kampuchea's enemies are continuing to hinder the young republic from establishing a peaceful way of life, are they not?

A: Alas, that is so. The United States and China refuse point-blank to come to terms with the existence of an independent sovereign People's Kampuchea. They are behind the unceasing subversive activity against our country. In these hostile actions they have also recruited Thailand.

It is not just a matter of the Thai authorities giving refuge to the butchers on the territory of our country. These raids are covered by Thai artillery.

Q. You are no doubt often asked when the Vietnamese volunteers will finally be pulled out of Kampuchea.

A. That is probably the most frequently asked question.

Q. And what is your answer?

A. We and Vietnam would be ready to send all the Vietnamese forces home tomorrow were the threat to Kampuchea's security removed. As every unprejudiced person knows, once the cause is eliminated, the effect goes too. Put in a nutshell, Vietnam's limited armed contingent will be withdrawn just as soon as foreign interference in Kampuchea's affairs ceases and a guarantee is given that it will not start up again.

Q. What, in your opinion, must be done to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia?

A. First and foremost, we call on all interested countries to sit down to negotiations and dialogue. This idea of ours is not new. But we are not novelty-seekers. We yearn for peace in the region. But the goal cannot be achieved without the solution of the Southeast Asian problems.

We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the support it has given to the peace proposals and initiatives put forward by Kampuchea together with Vietnam and Laos. This support was reaffirmed during the recent visit to Kampuchea by the delegation from the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet headed by Vladimir Dolgikh. In a speech in Phnom Penh he emphasized that the problems facing Southeast Asia can and must be solved by peaceful means, through constructive dialogue and on the basis of mutual respect, non-interference in one another's affairs and renunciation of pressure politics.

Our party, government and the entire Kampuchean nation are deeply indebted to the Soviet Union for its selfless assistance and support. This has been very important in tackling the difficult social and economic problems we inherited from the past, in strengthening the international standing of our country.

## ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-POLAND DIPLOMATIC TIES MARKED

### Soviet Leaders' Message

PM071014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council.

Dear comrades! On the occasion of a memorable event, the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, we convey cordial congratulations to you and to the whole fraternal Polish people.

This important decision marked a historic turning point in relations between our countries and was in accord with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples. The establishment of truly friendly relations between the USSR and Poland became possible thanks to the decisive choice in favor of socialism made by the Polish working people and was the logical outcome of the joint struggle waged by the Soviet Army, the Polish Armed Forces, and all Polish patriots against the Hitlerite occupiers. At all stages of the political struggle waged in the international arena, the Soviet Union consistently advocated Poland's rebirth as an independent democratic state within just frontiers.

The 40 years that have passed since then have been years of active development of the all-around cooperation and friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples. During our march along this path we have always been united by our common Marxist-Leninist ideology and our identical political goals. The fundamental interests of our fraternal peoples are reliably secured by the USSR-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and by our membership of the great community of socialist states. Broad prospects for further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland are offered by the agreements reached at the highest level, whose implementation we perceive as our paramount task.

Under the conditions of a complex and tense international situation, the USSR and Poland, together with the other fraternal countries, are waging an active struggle against the nuclear threat and for strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world. Their joint actions raise a firm barrier against the attempts by revanchists of various hues to revise and even annul the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and disturb the territorial and political reality established in Europe as a result of World War II. The Warsaw Pact and the socialist countries' unity and cohesion are reliable guarantees of the security of the states of the entire socialist community and the inviolability and immutability of their frontiers.

We express the firm belief that our close cooperation will continue to serve the interests of our fraternal peoples and the cause of socialism and world peace.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

## Polish Leaders' Reply

PM071849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[Telegram of reply from Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, leaders of the Polish People's Republic, to Soviet leaders Konstantin Chernenko and Nikolay Tikhonov, on the anniversary of the two countries establishment of diplomatic relations]

[Text] Deeply Respected Comrades!

Forty years ago, on 5 January 1945, diplomatic relations were established between the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic, representing the new people's Polish state, and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This significant act opened up a new stage in Polish-Soviet relations and created the bases for concluding a treaty on friendship, mutual assistance, and post-war cooperation between Poland and the USSR a few months later.

In connection with this event, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and on behalf of all the Polish people, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, Soviet Communists, and all the Soviet people, the most cordial congratulations and best wishes.

On the day when Poland and the Soviet Union established official diplomatic relations between them, the war was still in progress and the heroic Soviet Army was liberating Polish land from the Hitlerite invaders.

Fighting alongside the Soviet Army was the Polish People's Army, which was established with the fraternal assistance of the USSR. It concluded its path of combat in Berlin, making its contribution to the cause of the joint victory over fascism. Thanks to this victory, Poland was reborn as an independent, sovereign, people's state within new and just borders. As a result of the Soviet Union consistently defending Poland's interests at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, the Polish people could regain their ancestral lands to the west and north, which helped strengthen Poland's position in Europe.

The past 40 years have fully confirmed the correctness and vital force of the principles on which the union of Poland and the Soviet Union are based.

The ideological and international unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the common goals of socialist and communist construction, as well as the common interests of our peoples in the struggle for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world are the indestructible basis of these principles.

The friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are a reliable guarantee for Poland's independence, security, and the inviolability of its borders.

In the present situation, when the forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, are trying to achieve military superiority over the socialist states, which represents an immediate threat to peace in the whole world and stirs up the forces of revanchism in the FRG, it is of particular importance to Poland that the Polish-Soviet alliance as well as the might and unity of the entire socialist community represent a reliable shield against any attempts at undermining the territorial and political realities in Europe.

Poland actively interacts with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries in efforts directed at preventing a nuclear war. We fully support the peaceful Soviet initiatives. We jointly call for a return to the policy of detente, for curbing the arms race, for disarmament; we counter all aggressive actions and attempts, as well as the pursuit of a policy from the position of strength, thus contributing to the implementation of Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems.

We will not cease our efforts to consolidate Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms as well as to strengthen our political and defensive alliance: the Warsaw Pact.

The vital strength of the Polish-Soviet alliance has manifested itself particularly vividly in the most recent period, which has been a difficult one for Poland. Soviet economic aid and support in the international arena serve as a reliable support for our efforts aimed at overcoming the existing difficulties and are ensuring conditions for Poland for the successful implementation of the program of socialist construction.

Present-day Polish-Soviet relations are characterized by all-round dynamic development. Political cooperation is growing stronger and deeper. The volume of bilateral economic and scientific-technical ties, which are developing both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework, is constantly expanding. Of great importance is the long-term program for Polish-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000, signed in May of last year in Moscow. Contacts in the sphere of science and culture are developing.

The alliance and friendship between Poland and the USSR, the legal foundations of which were laid 40 years ago, are and will be the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between People's Poland and the Soviet Union, allow us to express the firm conviction that the alliance and friendship uniting the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will continue to develop successfully and in an all-round manner in the interests of the entire socialist community, of peace and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the entire fraternal Soviet people all possible prosperity as well as further successes in communist construction.

## Moscow Meeting Honors Event

PM071155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Path of Cooperation"]

[Text] Soviet-Polish relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation have stood the test of time and faithfully serve the interests of the two countries' peoples and the socialist community. This was stressed at a ceremonial public meeting held in Moscow on 4 January to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

The report by O.S. Krivosheina, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board, noted that the firm friendship and close contacts between the two peoples and countries are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, common vital interests and political aims, and ideological unity between the CPSU and the PZPR.

World War II taught everyone, above all the Poles, an exceptionally important lesson of history, S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR said: Namely, that there is only one choice that is simultaenously patriotic and national and defends our interests and existence, and that is friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

WFTU LEADER HAILS POLAND'S READMISSION

PM071917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Back in the WFTU"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jan -- The WFTU ardently acclaims the resumption of the Polish trade unions' membership in the WFTU, an important event within the international movement, WFTU General Secretary I. Zakaria declared. During an interview with PAP, he recalled that the Polish trade union movement was a founding member of the WFTU and played an active part in all its activities. During a trying period for Poland, I. Zakaria said, the class trade union movement did not break off relations with the SFTU. This is why we fully support the initiative of the National Trade Union Covenant to resume its WFTU membership and continue mutual cooperation.

The WFTU, its general secretary emphasized, has always resolutely condemend the slanderous campaigns waged by imperialism and antisocialist forces against Poland and the Polish trade union movement.

The WFTU has always supported the Polish workers in their struggle for socialism. We fully approve of the desire of Poland's reborn trade union movement to overcome the difficultues existiing in the country, includng those that arose as a result of economic "sanctions" illegally applied against Poland by some capitalist countries, and primarily the Reagan administration, I. Zakaria noted.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROMANIA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM071315 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 December in its First Edition publishes on page 4 a 1,900-word Bucharest dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and L. Zhmyrev entitled "Hammer and Sickle. Tomorrow Is the 37th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Romania as a People's Republic." It deals with the writers' recent tour of Romania, when they familiarized themselves with "the Romanian people's readiness to fulfill the plans outlined by the recent 13th RCP Congress."

Describing a visit to the Brasov Tractor Plant, the writers cite one of its leaders as saying that "the 13th RCP Congress guidelines and the agreed decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow direct the tractor builders' collective to deepen ties with colleagues in the fraternal countries and to further develop collaboration and specialization."

Going on to describe a visit to a farm cooperative in Buzau County, they report that a livestock unit worker said that he milks and looks after 20 cows. "He has to get up at 0500 and, after a daytime rest, be in the livestock unit again until nearly 2300, but on the other hand, his wages are 40,000 lei a year, which is half the cost of the latest model Dacia car -- not a bad incentive."

The report concludes as follows:

"Of course, our Romanian friends wanted to familiarize us with the best enterprises and farms and show to advantage, so to speak, the achievements and successes that the party and the people brought to the 13th RCP Congress. Nevertheless, our interlocutors did not conceal the difficulties either. The country has many laggard enterprises and unprofitable farms. The disproportions which have arisen in the economy have forced them to amend the growth rates in a number of very important sectors and to postpone plan fulfillment until a later date.

"In the West, our friends said, there are people who like to belittle Socialist Romania's achievements and, conversely, to exaggerate the difficulties and play up the contradictions that the community countries supposedly are 'tearing apart.' However, it was very definitely stated at the 13th RCP Congress that Romania will not be diverted from the socialist path and will continue to deepen cooperation and collaboration within the CEMA and Warsaw Pact framework.

"As regards the difficulties, it was pointed out at the congress that they really do exist, and the party and Communists speak about them openly. As one of our interlocutors graphically put it, they are difficulties of growth and the concerns of a traveler who has taken up a big load of baggage and is making dogged progress.

"Romanian Communists said that the accelerated industrialization, the development of energy-intensive production processes, and foreign loans now make it necessary to run the economy within a tight framework of savings and limits on the consumption of fuel, electricity, raw materials, and semimanufactures. It is sometimes necessary to minimize the output of energy for domestic needs, heating, and lighting of streets and apartments. The party has openly admitted that 'the priority development of industry to the detriment of agriculture has had an adverse effect on the growth of agricultural production.' This has led to certin interruptions in the supply of agricultural products, above all livestock products, for the population.

"Approving a program for Romania's further development, the 13th RCP Congress outlined specific ways and methods to overcome the present difficulties -- in both industry and agriculture.

"In industry, the policy of extensively modernizing the means of labor and the structure of production, enhancing their technical and qualitative level, and utilizing advanced modern technologies is to be continued. It remains the chief task of agriculture to increase the gross grain yield. It is also necessary to strive for a considerable increase in the production of industrial crops and vegetables and to develop livestock raising.

"As was pointed out at the congress, it is necessary to improve the quality and competitiveness of Romanian products on the world market and ensure Romania's more active participation in the international division of labor, above all, with the socialist countries.

"Romanian Communists are planning still more active participation in the coordination of plans, production specialization, and joint scientific and technical research with the community countries so that CEMA can play an increasingly important role in the member countries' socioeconomic development and in enhancing our peoples well-being.

"...The Communists and working people of fraternal Romania have embarked on the immediate realization of the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

They are now inspired by the task advanced by the party of raising Romania to a new stage of socioeconomic development by 1990 and taking one more step along the path of building a developed socialist society and advancing toward communism.

"The 1985 program provides for the considerable widening of the country's raw material and energy base, the modernization of a number of large industrial enterprises, and a large volume of reclamation work. It is planned to commission 250 new production capacities in industry and agriculture and to construct 140,000 apartments.

"We are gladdened by these plans, and we wish our Romanian friends new successes in the coming year. As people in Romania say, 'drum bun' -- bon voyage!"

BAYBAKOV, ROMANIA'S BIRLEA HOLD MOSCOW TALKS

PM071850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received on 3 January S. Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee.

During a friendly conversation, they discussed questions concerning the coordination of USSR and Romanian national economic plans for 1986-1990. Romanian ambassador in the USSR T. Dudas also took part in the conversation.

PATOLICHEV, ROMANIA'S PUNGAN DISCUSS TRADE

PM071756 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Businesslike Contacts"]

[Text] N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and V. Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had a conversation 3 January.

They discussed questions concerning the 1985 commodity turnover protocol between the two countries and the further development of Soviet-Romanian trade and economic ties.

Further Talks

PM071530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister's Talk"]

[Text] A talk was held 4 January between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation V. Pungan. Questions of the further development of trade and economic links between the two countries were discussed.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

## ZHIVKOV STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CSCE FINAL ACT

PM071323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Statement by T. Zhivkov"]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jan -- Bulgaria has begun the new year with optimism. The 1984 national economic plan has been fulfilled, and all prerequisites have been created to successfully fulfill the 1985 socioeconomic program and the 5-year plan as a whole. Bulgaria's achievements over the last 40 years are a vivid manifestation of real socialism's successes, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, declared when addressing a meeting with the heads of diplomatic missions.

He reminded them that this year will be memorable for three major events -- the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's Germany, the 40th anniversary of the formation of the United Nations, and the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki all-European conference. I must particularly emphasize, the Bulgarian leader said, that realities which cannot be changed exist in today's world. Any attempt by reactionary circles to revise the results of World War II could lead to catastrophe.

He noted the great importance of the CSCE Final Act. Ten years ago, the conference participants displayed political wisdom and realism. This wisdom and realism are also needed today to enable the principles of peaceful coexistence to triumph.

The Bulgarian leader expressed his confidence that nuclear war can be prevented and peace preserved. This is the goal pursued by the socialist countries' peace initiatives, and this is the USSR's approach to the forthcoming Geneva meeting.

## BAYBAKOV, BULGARIANS DISCUSS PLAN COORDINATION

PM071753 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received S. Bonev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee; Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade; and B. Belchev, Bulgarian finance ministers, 4 January.

During a friendly talk, questions linked with coordinating Soviet and Bulgarian national economic plans for 1986-1990 were discussed.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

## PRAVDA REPORTS TRADE ACCORDS WITH BULGARIA, SFRY

PM071522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] Talks between Soviet and Bulgarian Government trade delegations have been successfully completed and a protocol on trade turnover between the two countries for 1985 was signed in Moscow 21 December.

The planned volume of trade will exceed R12 billion, increasing by 6 percent compared with the current year.

Bulgaria continues to occupy one of the leading places in the Soviet Union's foreign trade, while the USSR remains Bulgaria's main trade partner.

The protocol is based on the sides' reciprocal commitments stemming from the agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Bulgaria for 1981-1985, other economic agreements, and the fundamental guidelines of the CEMA countries economic summit conference.

Specialization and production sharing between the USSR and Bulgaria are to be further developed in 1985, especially in machine building.

The USSR will supply Bulgaria with various metal-cutting machine tools, electrotechnical, mining, and chemical equipment, motor vehicles, bearings, tractors, and other types of machinery and equipment. Soviet deliveries to Bulgaria of the basic types of raw materials and semifinished products necessary for the development of the Bulgarian national economy will be continued in substantial volumes. Machines and equipment, including hoisting and transport equipment, agricultural machinery, computer and communication equipment, and consumer goods, feature prominently in Bulgarian deliveries to the USSR.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding, and fruitful, businesslike cooperation.

The protocol was signed with the authorization of the Soviet Government by USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev, and with the authorization of the Bulgarian Government by Foreign Trade Minister Kh. Khristov.

A protocol on trade turnover between the USSR and the SFRY for 1985 has also been signed in Moscow. It takes into account commitments stemming from the long-term trade agreement between the USSR and the SFRY for 1981-1985 and other trade and economic agreements. The implementation of the agreement on reciprocal deliveries of goods between the USSR and the SFRY for 1981-1985 indicates that the volume of trade turnover envisaged earlier at $32 billion will be exceeded.

The protocol signed provides for reciprocal deliveries of machines, equipment, raw materials, and food products. Economic and technical cooperation in the sphere of production sharing is to be further developed. There will be deliveries of goods produced in collaboration in the motor vehicle industry as well as walking excavators. Deliveries of goods under accords contained in the "Basic Guidelines for the Implementation of the Long-term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the SFRY Through 1990" are planned.

## SOVIET-BULGARIAN WATER CONSERVATION EFFORTS CITED

AU041531 Sofia BTA in English 1100 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 4 (BTA) -- "Land Improvement -- The Main Front of Intensification" -- under this headline today's issue of KOOPERATIVNO SELO carries an interview with Mr. B.M. Pozharski, deputy minister of land improvement and water conservation of the USSR. [name and title as received] The interview stresses the great importance which the USSR attaches to the development of land improvement in the Soviet Union as the main factor for the implementation of the foodstuff supply programme. It is stressed that at the recently held October plenary session of the CC of the CPSU land improvement was pointed to as the leading trend in the intensification of agriculture.

Mr. Pozharski devoted special attention to the possibilities for cooperation with Bulgaria in this sphere. Most important according to him will be the uniting of the efforts of the scientists of the two countries. The working out of such wide scale subjects as the automation of the pumping stations and the sprinkling systems on the basis of microprocessor equipment has been provided for. "It is our opinion, Mr Pozharski said, "that in the next two years automated irrigation will be widely introduced both in the USSR and Bulgaria."

As a second basic trend Mr Pozharski pointed to the automation of the design and construction work and of the compiling of the design documentation. The introduction of the computer, the deputy minister said, will allow a considerable reduction in the cost of the irrigation systems, i.e. it will allow intensification along with a reduction in expenditures.

The third basic trend in this cooperation is the working out and designing of information and advice systems in irrigation. "Our joint development in this sphere is being widely introduced both in the Soviet Union and in Bulgaria and we think that a high efficiency in water conservation and in increasing the yields will be achieved", Mr Pozharski said.

The interview devotes special attention to techno-economic cooperation. It is pointed out that the Bulgarian and the Soviet specialists jointly participate in the equipment design and in its delivery to a number of large land improvement sites. A wide-ranging programme has been outlined for the cooperation of the mechanical engineers in meeting the needs of irrigation equipment of both countries.

HONECKER DISCUSSES ARMS LIMITATION INITIATIVES

LD071809 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin January 7 TASS -- The socialist states are prepared for most radical steps for the limitation and scrapping of weapons of any types, which is confirmed by their numerous constructive initiatives. Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR State Council, siad this here at a meeting with heads of diplomatic missions today. He said the stand of countries of the socialist community is clear and simple: It is necessary to prevent the spread of the arms race to new spheres, above all to outer space, to lessen the existing potential of armaments so as to ensure a military balance at an ever longer level.

KULIKOV MEETS WITH HONECKER IN BERLIN 7 JAN

LD071915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1904 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jan (TASS) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member-states here today.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK STRESSES NECESSITY FOR PEACE

LD071411 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia January 7 TASS -- Preventing nuclear war, achieving disarmament and preserving peace constitute the most important task of our time, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has told the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The world situation considerably worsened last year through the fault of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, he said. The United States and its NATO allies sought to undermine in all ways the process of the lessening of tensions and gain military superiority over countries of the socialist community. The political climate was adversely affected, primarily, by the deployment in Europe of new American first-strike nuclear missiles, as well as statements by some political figures, which fully contradict the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and favour the invigoration of revenge-seeking sentiments in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Czechoslovak minister stressed that the socialist countries will not allow anyone to change the balance of forces and gain strategic superiority. These aspirations have absolutely no chance to succeed. The solution should be sought in a fair and equitable dialogue. One of the chief conditions for averting the threat of nuclear war, he pointed out, is consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, unity of the fraternal countries and expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The socialist countries repeatedly advanced constructive proposals directed at improving the international situation and strengthening trust between states. The sincerity and selflessness of the socialist countries in the struggle for peace are unshakeable, Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out. This is the most reliable foundation of the peoples who are seeking a peaceful life, of their faith in a happy future.

MOSCOW NEWS EXAMINES NATO MILITARY DOCTRINE

PM071312 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 30 Dec 84 p 5

[Nikolay Portugalov article: "FOFA and Other Atlantic Monsters"]

[Text] The communique of the December NATO session held at the level of foreign ministers of the alliance's member-states, which completed the traditional winter "Atlantic marathon" in Brussels, was kept in rosy colours.

On the threshold of a meeting between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the USA in Geneva NATO spared no assurances as to its readiness to "unconditionally promote the realistic efforts aimed at improving East-West relations."

For all that, the bloc's definite negative stance on the questions of disarmament and detente was nevertheless clearly pronounced in the final document. But it was decided this time to present it in abridged form, in a telegraphic style, so to speak, wrapped with the fancy string of "peaceable" rhetoric like raisins in a Christmas pie. It was confirmed once more as if in passing that NATO does not intend to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. It was mentioned that the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe would continue. NATO dissociates itself from the idea of a mutual moratorium on the further deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe, which would enter into force at the beginning of the talk -- an idea that is popular among broad sections of the public in the East and West -- like the devil from the cross.

Putting down the above formulas to the American diktat, many European participants in the session, one should presume, thought to themselves: "If only I were in your shoes!" And indeed, the West European public has consistently shown increasing concern over the fact that while obediently following their bellicose suzerain, Europeans are threatening to turn Europe, using a term so dear to Washington, into an "unclosing window of vulnerability" on the planet. The extreme pessimists in West European capitals, according to the Paris LE MONDE, even apprehend that in the existing situation "the benefits of the practical detente which may be attained between the USSR and the USA will not extend to the Old World."

If the leaders of the main European NATO countries continue to mechanically repeat the American credo that on the eve of the new talks between the great powers Western Europe must "display the maximum of firmness" and arm, arm, arm; if they do not dare to tell Washington without beating about the bush that the plans of "an all-embracing space defence" do not suit them, because an irreversible arms race in space, once it is unleashed by the Americans, would objectively leave Western Europe no other prospect except the unenviable lot of a battlefield of potential conflicts -- then LE MONDE's gloomy prophecies might, alas, just as well come true.

Much was said by European participants at the Brussels session of NATO about the Americans' promise to consult them in the future on practically every step and to take heed of Western Europe's interests in the course of the coming talks with the Soviet Union. An idea of how this could look in practice was hastily given by George Shultz, US Secretary of State. Answering journalists questions in Brussels, he said that there could be no question of renouncing or of at least deferring the tests of new antisatellite weapon systems and antiballistic missile defence systems set by the Americans for March. Not a bad overture for the coming talks on the non-militarization of outer space. No less characteristic is the news that leaked into the press about the strict (although, evidently, unsuccessful) reprimand made by the Secretary of State at a closed sitting of the NATO Council to the "missile dissidents" -- Belgium and the Netherlands, which, proceeding from their own interests, have not yet given their final consent to the deployment of cruise missiles on their territory.

However, the most cogent evidence of what fate is in store for the Old World in the American strategic plans and of that, mildly speaking, suicidal docility with which these plans are accepted in the capitals of the European NATO countries is undoubtedly the approval at the Brussels session of the alliance's new offensive strategy in Europe.

Times are changing. The former NATO strategic doctrines -- those of "massive retaliation" of the 1950's and of "flexible response" of the 1960's -- were approved in the leading NATO agencies and at its sessions, true, also under Washington's pressure, but at least openly and even solemnly. They were perpetuated in official directives marked by the letter "M" and a corresponding number. Not so now. It is ridiculous to say but such supposedly serious people like the political and military leaders of the NATO countries went all out in trying to prove that there was no new doctrine at all, that the notorious "Rogers Plan" was merely either a "modification" or a "modernization" of the "flexible response" doctrine, which remains in force.

The NATO leadership had every reason to launch an unprecedented campaign aimed at misleading the West European public. After all, what is in question is replacing the "flexible response" concept, allowing for a defensive interpretation and at any rate envisaging a "stage-by-stage escalation", which could at least theoretically be stopped, with an undisguised offensive doctrine which boils down to delivering the first strike in the European theatre of operations to a distance of up to 500 km (!), that is, including the western regions of the Soviet Union, with the combined use of nuclear, chemical and the most sophisticated "thinking" systems of conventional weapons. This and this alone is the gist of the "Rogers Plan"! Five years after the adoption of NATO's "dual-track decision" and a year after the beginning of the deployment in Western Europe of new American missiles -- an additional American first-strike strategic capability -- NATO has taken a decision envisaging the creation of a first-strike capability directly in the theatre of combat operations. The basis of this capability must again be laid during five years. Also geared to it, specifically, is the programme of improving NATO's infrastructure for the period from 1985 to 1990 at a cost of 7.8 billion dollars. Even to a West European who is uninitiated in military questions it is clear that the opposing side will not allow this new disruption of parity and will do all it can to restore it. He will come to the conclusion that after the adoption of the new strategy Europe will not have even the slightest chance of surviving nuclear conflict. What then are the Atlantic propagandist to do? [as published] After all, they cannot really tell the Europeans -- if you are going to die, let it be with music! They have to mislead and misinform.

Strictly speaking, the new doctrine was adopted even before the session -- at a regular meeting of the NATO standing military committee in November, which approved the "Rogers Plan" under the new code-name of Follow on Forces Attack (that is, a strike at second-echelon forces on the move, abbreviated as FOFA). The word "attack" itself bears witness to the offensive character of the doctrine. Following this, the new concept was baptized both in the communique of NATO's Eurogroup and at a session of the alliance's Defense Planning Committee at the level of defense ministers.

The propaganda centres of NATO developed frenzied activity: Defence ministers and other military leaders came up to the microphones one after another.

Particularly talkative was General Rogers, the American suprme allied commander Europe, who became the chief misinformer of the West European public. This professional soldier, military to the bone", [quotation marks as published] whom fate itself seemed to have predestined to personify the "great mute", the army, turned out to be loquacious in a class of his own.

A complete collection of Rogers' interviews would probably take several volumes, but all of them can be reduced to the phrase: "I believe that a strike at the Warsaw Treaty's second echelons must be delivered!" Some Cato the Atlantic, indeed! [Allusion is to Cato the Elder (234. 149 B.C.) a Roman statesman famous for his bellicose assertion that "Carthage must be destroyed".] West German generals were almost just as verbose. The opinion of military authorities reverberated in a thousand-voice echo in TV and radio broadcasts and in newspapers, from the "big press" to provincial tabloids in Europe. A smoke screen was put up and under its cover the FOFA monster, another creation of U.S. aggressive strategy that threatens to devastate the whole continent, crawled out of the lead waters of the winter Atlantic.

Today there was formidably forces in Western Europe opposing American plans for world supremacy, in which Europe has been allotted the role of a figure intended to be sacrificed in another project. [as published] There are also quite a few influential organs of the press which take no part in the NATO misinformation campaign. This makes it possible to restore the true picture and get an idea of the new NATO concept, down to the fine details which are, naturally, passed over in silence by the verbose generals of the bloc.

The American offensive doctrine of "Air-Land Battles", envisaging the delivery of a first strike in the European theatre to a distance of up to 500 km, was included in the US Army's manual as early as 1982. Since then the Pentagon has worked to make the NATO strategy in Europe identical with its new doctrine. This was the purpose of the "Rogers Plan" and of FOFA.

At first, the political leaders of the European NATO countries wavered somewhat in regard to the Europeanization of the "Air-Land Battles" strategy. Generally speaking, they understood very well what was in store for the Old World and how it would be taken by the European public. But their resistance did not last long. The Americans were pressing and the temptation was great: The new doctrine was much to the liking of the European NATO generals. True to tradition, the politcal leadership in the European NATO countries soon accepted another (this time purely offensive) strategic concept of Washington. And the NATO headquarters got down to work. But, as a German saying has it, it was, of course, impossible, to "pour pure wine" for the West European public. Thus the misinforming phraseology of the "Rogers Plan" came into being: the sham preservation of the "flexible response" doctrine with "improving" some of its aspects, and a higher "nuclear threshold", i.e., the possibility to avoid nuclear conflict in Europe.

FOFA is part and parcel of the "Air-Land Battle" in Europe, planned by the Pentagon. In delivering the combined first strike with all kinds of weapons to the entire depth of the Warsaw Treaty's defences, the Americans, clearly, reserve the exclusive right to the first use of nuclear and chemical weapons, while generously granting to their European allies, primarily the West German Bundeswehr,, making up the backbone of the NATO land forces in Europe, the right to deliver the first strike with non-nuclear weapons, the "thinking systems"- intelligence-strike complexes that guarantee the hitting of the target with the first shot. The main targets "in the second echelons of the Warsaw Treaty armies" are above all the operational-tactical missile complexes mounted there as a countermeasures to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The "Air-Land Battle" in the European theatre and FOFA as one of its elements are connected with the first strategic nuclear strike at Soviet territory delivered from Europe by Pershing and cruise missiles. As conceptualized by the Pentagon, FOFA must tackle the task of neutralizing in advance the Warsaw Treaty's retaliatory strike forces.

To carry out FOFA tasks, it is planned to equip the European NATO armies, the Bundeswehr first and foremost, over the next ten years with homing intelligence-strike complexes capable of automatically detecting the target and hitting it with the first shot.

Rogers declares that this will require from the European countries an additional military spending of 30 billion dollars. This is the price of a couple of "cheap dinners" a year which, on Rogers' advice, the Europeans should sacrifice for the sake of "strengthening the alliance's non-nuclear forces". The USA will naturally be the chief purveyor of the new weapons systems. Thus, the Assault Breaker intelligence-strike complex will be deployed on the basis of the American-made Patriot AA missile. West Germany has already concluded a contract with the USA to buy 800 such missiles.

The military industry of the European NATO countries, in particular the "Bavarian complex" in West Germany, also hopes to snatch a handsome share of the new contracts. This is, perhaps, the only aspect where the political and military leaders of the European NATO countries display definite firmness vis-a-vis Washington, demanding their own piece of the pie from it.

The appetite of the military industry in the European NATO countries, especially West Germany and France, is titillated by one more circumstance, which the Pentagon and the Atlantic headquarters prefer to keep silent about. The point is that, along with intelligence-strike complexes, cruise missiles with conventional warheads will become the main system of non-nuclear weapons for striking at the logistical capability of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces. The Hamburg Weekly DER SPIEGEL wrote that the FOFA concept envisages equipping the European NATO armies with 4,000 such missiles (!). The recent cancellation by the Western European Union of the last restrictions concerning the production of heavy weapons, including missiles, in the FRG thus could not be more timely.

The social-democratic parties and antiwar movements in West Europe qualify the FOFA monster as a concept of waging offensive war in the European theatre which, if implemented, will nullify the chances of curbing the arms race. In these circles it is pointed out that the hopes of the USA and NATO to achieve military superiority in this way will prove just as illusory as in all other cases. It is noted, for instance, that as a countermeasure the Warsaw Treaty countries will have to considerably reinforce their first echelon, which will make it possible to neutralize the highly vulnerable "thinking systems" of the enemy at the start of any conflict, rendering the FOFA concept meaningless. But the main danger with which the implementation of this concept is fraught for Europe lies somewhere else: It is utterly impossible to tell between cruise missiles with conventional warheads and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. Therefore with the approach of these missiles to "second-echelon targets" the side subjected to an attack will have no other option than to launch a retaliatory nuclear strike necessitating a switchover to automatic well in advance.

That is why Vogt, an expert on defence questions in the Green Party's group in the West German Bundestag, had every reason to say that the FOFA concept directly leads to a devastating nuclear conflict in Europe. But by all appearances, Washington is not very concerned about such a conceivable development of events.

It may be supposed that deep down the leaders of the European NATO countries feel the dreadful responsibility they have assumed by giving their consent to the "Rogers' Plan", that is, to the FOFA concept. Proof of this lies in their misinformation campaign launched with the sole purpose -- of persuading the population of their countries that there have been no changes in NATO's strategy in the European theatre.

Agonizing doubts, as we can see, give them no peace. It is no accident that at present in the capitals of the European NATO countries -- especially in Bonn -- the stress is demonstratively laid on defensive cooperation within the framework of the Western European Union which, it is claimed, will help the European allies of the USA to uphold their special interests in NATO that is, to safeguard Europe from turning into a theatre of limited nuclear war.

All the official declarations from WEU contain assurances that is member-countries' military cooperation is equal to the "European support of NATO." One finds it hard to disagree with a statement issued by the socialist group in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Western European Union which maintains that, instead of turning into a "European support of NATO," the Union must first and foremost become the "European support of disarmament." But so far this is nowhere to be seen.

The West German ZEITUNG recently published a cartoon: a fleshy calf, personifying Western Europe, crucified on four missiles, two American and two Soviet. It illustrates the West Europeans' concern, but does not reflect the crux of the matter in the existing situation. The responsibility firmly rests with European NATO countries themselves as to whether they will fall victim to the confrontation between the USA and the USSR provoked by the former.

It would be nice to hope that the leaders of the European NATO countries will not give serious thought on how to make sure that Washington take Europe's vital interests into account.

U.S. ATOMIC MINES IN FRG CAUSING CONCERN

LD080948 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov writes:

The cause of profound concern of the West German public are reports that special U.S. Army units, stationed in the FRG and Italy, have small scale nuclear weapons intended for use "behind enemy lines." According to the press, one of such units, namely a batallion of the Tenth U.S. Special Group of troops which were called during the war in Vietnam "Green Berets," were stationed in Bad Toelz, Bavaria. During a number of years soldiers of that batallion have been training to handle atomic mines the power of which is equal to at least 250 tons of trinitrotoluene (TNT).

According to the press, American troops have in the Federal Republic a total of 100 such atomic mines the presence of which was actually confirmed by the U.S. Defence Department. An official representative of the FRG Government refused to comment on these reports, stressing that was "the American affair."

Having turned the FRG with Bonn's assistance into the launchpad for its new first strike nuclear missiles, and the population of the country into the hostage, Washington continues stockpiling in that country other types of weapons of mass destruction in accordance with the agressive "Airland Battle" doctrine, which plans hitting strikes, including nuclear, "deep in enemy's rear."

Member of the Bundestag Commission for Foreign Affairs Norbert Gansel (Social Democratic Party of Germany) described as "monstrous" the fact that American units in the FRG are equipped with small scale nuclear weapons. This reaffirms, he said, that the United States conducts practical preparations for warfare in Europe with the use of nuclear weapons. It should be taken into account, he said, that these mines could be used without any agreement with allies. Deployment of such weapons, which is difficult to control, the deputy stressed, reduces the nuclear threshold and adds to the danger of war.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR ARNAUD

LD072154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1244 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan (TASS) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received French Ambassador to the USSR Claude Arnaud in connection with his final departure from the Soviet Union.

During the conversation certain issues concerning the further development of Soviet-French trade and economic relations were discussed.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SPAIN'S INVOLVEMENT IN NATO

LD051917 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Yuriy Konstantinov Commentary]

[Text] Since 1 January Spain has been a member of the NATO body responsible for coordinating the jointly used weapon defense systems, especially missiles and electronic systems. Spanish national radio says that the organization known by the initials NAMSO [NATO maintenance and supply organization] is the one that causes the greatest expenditure by the countries of the Atlantic alliance. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

Spain has taken another step toward integration into the system of the North Atlantic bloc. It already has a permanent representative on the bloc's military committee. Moreover, it is represented as an observer in the nuclear planning group and on the North Atlantic alliance's military planning committee. There is a systematic exchange of military information between NATO headquarters and the department of Narcisco Serra. Madrid accepted the obligation not to pass secret U.S. military technology on to third countries. Washington does not conceal its longing to obtain access to important military objectives on Spanish territory and enlarge its military presence in Spain.

Following the talks between Defense Minister Narciso Serra and President Reagan there have been frequent consultations between members of the military from the two countries. The supplies to Madrid of U.S. arms for thousands of millions of dollars, the Spanish-U.S. military exercises that are carried out periodically and the military games with the FRG and other NATO countries, which Reagan actively advocates, are serving to bring the Spanish Armed Forces up to NATO standards. During the exercises the Spanish soldiers are trained for action in critical situations, including in conditions of the use of nuclear weapons.

Last November Narciso Serra took part in the work of the committee of defense ministers of the NATO countries, and in December another round of sessions of the joint military committee was held in which they discussed the increase of U.S. military supplies to Spain. Such are the facts, and it only remains for one to agree with the view of the newspaper EL PAIS, which says that Spain virtually takes part in all the military forums and militarist enterprises of the North Atlantic alliance, naturally, with certain restrictions of a technical and organizational nature. Is this possibly the reason why they believe in Spain that the policy of fait accompli could lead to the country's full integration into the NATO bloc without official notification? Surely this is what is thought by the Atlantists in the department of Narciso Serra and at the Moncloa Palace.

The EFE agency reports that in the next few days there will be another round of negotiations with the representatives of the political parties in parliament with the aim of achieving a consensus on Spain's continued membership of NATO. But how real is the consensus on the problem of NATO? We know that the parties to the left of the PSOE are energetically opposed to participation in NATO: They believe that the obligations this entails reduces national sovereignty, while the militarist policy of the alliance poses a direct threat to Spanish security.

Moreover, there is something else that cannot be underestimated and has been stressed by Adolfo Suarez, former prime minister and leader of the Democratic and Social Center [CDS]. He stressed that it is one thing to achieve consensus in parliament on Spain's continued membership in NATO, but the opinion of the Spanish people is another matter. The overwhelming majority of Spaniards are in favor of leaving the bloc.

REFINERY PROOF OF USSR-TURKEY COOPERATION

LD080306 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jan 85

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin; A. Zholkver video report from Turkey]

[Text] As is particularly noted in the Politburo decision, the documents signed during the visit to the Republic of Turkey are a good basis for the continued deepening of cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Turkey.

[Begin Zholkver video report] At the moment, we are at the highest point of Izmir. It is a 2,000-year-old fortress built during the time of Alexander the Great. Now, as you can see, restoration work is taking place. From the ancient walls of the fortress there is a view of the whole city of Izmir, which lies on the coast of the Aegean Sea; of its new sections, which extend many kilometers along the embankments; and of the old town, where the little houses have attached themselves to the surrounding hills like honeycombs. This is the most ancient part of Izmir, the excavations of the marketplace as it was during the time of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius in the 2d century B.C.

But there is also quite a different Izmir, the industrial and working Izmir. Its center is the petroleum refinery, built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. Engineer (Girgils Salgak) is currently on duty in the control room of Unit No 1. We shall ask him to speak about production here.

[(Salgak) in Turkish fading into Russian traslation] The capacity of the first stage of the works, built with technical assistance from the Soviet nion, is 5 million metric tons of petroleum a year. Processing crude oil takes place here. Then the semi-processed material is sent to other units where gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, and other products are produced. The combine continues to be built and to expand, again with our country's help. [Tractor clearly marked "Massey-Ferguson" is driven across in front of camera]

[Zholkver] We were received by the director of the Izmir oil refinery, Mr (Mentes). We are interested in prospects for the continued development of technical and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and this major enterprise in the Republic of Turkey.

[(Mentes)] in Turkish fading into Russian translation] A plan to increase our combine's capacity from 5 million to 10 million tons of petroleum a year has been worked out. The relevant protocol was signed with the USSR in 1980. Currently Soviet specialists from the Neftekhimpromeksport association are already at work at the combine. With their close cooperation, the expansion of our enterprise will be completed in 1986.

[Zholkver] During the recent visit to Turkey by the head of the Soviet Government, important agreements were signed on the further development of Soviet-Turkish trade and economic cooperation. This is opening new perspectives for the Izmir combine, too, which is a graphic example of the effectiveness and mutual benefit of such cooperation.

## IZVESTIYA VIEWS 'GUARDED HOPES' FOR LEBANON

PM071134 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch: "Lebanon: Guarded Hopes and Anxious Expectation"]

[Text] Beirut -- The first days of the new year in Lebanon have been marked by "guarded hopes and anxious expectations."

After prolonged and complex talks between the participatns in the internal Lebanese conflict, agreement has finally been reached on implementing the second phase of the "security plan" drafted by Rashid Karami's government. This phase provides for the advance of Lebanese Army subunits south along the coastal highway as far as the Awali River, which is the border of the south Lebanese lands occupied by Israel.

The plan also provides for the deployment of internal security forces and Army detachments in the Kharrub region, where fierce clashes have been taking place for the past few weeks between the right-wing "Lebanese forces" and the armed forces of the Progressive Socialist Party.

A group of police officers has already made a trip to Kharrub to inspect the positions there where it is planned to station Army and internal security forces subunits.

A second problem is that the people "lost without trace" or "kidnapped" by the conflicting sides; guarded hopes are being expressed for the solution of this problem. There are over 1,000 of these victims of the internal Lebanese conflict. Relatives are demanding news of their fate and the release of those who are still alive. In the days leading up to the new year, the west Beirut "Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons" decided to hold a sit-in and close access routes between western and eastern sectors of the Lebanese capital until these demands were satisfied.

As a result, west Beirut has found itself in a kind of "self-imposed blockade," which has led to the disruption of supplies of food, fuel, and other vitally necessary items. The "self-imposed blockade" has led to the disruption of the economic life of this sector of the capital and has heated the political atmosphere. After a week of strenuous efforts, the government succeeded in reaching an agreement on lifting the "auto-blockade" as of the evening of 3 January. It is also reported that steps are being taken to resolve the problem of "missing persons" and to render aid to their families.

However, while guarded hopes are being voiced regarding the solution of these two problems, the Beirut newspapers anxiously recall that military talks between Lebanese and Israeli delegations are due to be resumed on 7 January in the little south Lebanese spot of Al-Naqurah. As is well known, these talks on the withdrawal of the Israeli occupiers from Lebanon were deadlocked as a result of the obstructionist stance of Tel Aviv, supported by Washington. Tel Aviv intends to disrupt the talks unless Beirut accepts ultimatum demands which jeopardize Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

## COMMENTARY HITS U.S. MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL

PM071436 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Further Into the Wood..."]

[Text] Late last year, another large delegation from Israel visited Washington. As usual, one of the main tasks assigned the Israeli Government envoys was to obtain an increase in U.S. military and economic aid.

Translated into the concrete language of figures, what that means is the following. Tel Aviv is asking the United States to add an additional $800 million to the enormous sum of $2.6 billion earmarked for fiscal 1985, and for the size of U.S. military and economic aid to Israel in fiscal 1986 to be almost doubled.

U.S. representatives at the talks promised to review the Israelis' new requests but, it is true, made a number of conditions and stipulations regarding the $800 million. No one has any doubts that they will eventually all be satisfied, least of all the Israeli Government, whose representatives, on each such occasion, do not forget to emphasize that the "services" rendered by Tel Aviv to the U.S. Administration in the Near East cost Washington far less than if it were to do them itself. Indeed, the U.S. State Department spokesman did not conceal the fact that the Americans will not oppose an increase in military aid "so that Israel can retain its 'qualitative superiority' over the Arab countries."

The United States is thus (for the umpteenth time!) making it clear in whose favor it has chosen in the Near East conflict. If we are to believe WASHINGTON POST observer Anderson, Washington intends to discard any camouflage and to adopt a stance openly in accordance with its new Near East course. "After 2 years of setbacks," he wrote recently, "the White House has decided to pursue a policy of benign disregard [blagozhelatelnoye nevnimaniye] in this region." Going on to explain this utterly obscure formulation, Anderson cites informed U.S. Administration staffers and reports that henceforth the White House's policy regarding the Near East will be reduced to selling arms.

So, instead of a Near East settlement a further lashing on of the arms race in the Near East. An arms race aimed once again against the Arabs or designed to help deplete their resources and weaken them. After all, Saudi Arabia or Jordan have to pay their own money for the new sales of U.S. weapons planned for 1985. However, U.S. military aid to Israel for the umpteenth year in succession has been given free while deliveries of U.S. weapons, equipment, and materiel are paid for out of the U.S. state budget. The end result is that those Arab states that buy weapons from the United States are willy-nilly helping to a certain degree to finance the buildup of the military might of the United States' "strategic ally." Israel in turn is faithfully serving the cause of the implementation of Washington's hegemonistic ambitions in the Near East. Incidentally, many statesmen and politicians in the Arab world can clearly see this contradiction, you may want to call it more than that, and during my recent trip to the region they drew my attention to it on every occasion.

U.S. ambitions in the Near East, as is well known, are on many levels. On one hand, there are attempts to suppress the national liberation struggle, to abolish progressive regimes, and to impose U.S. military-political and economic diktat on the region's peoples and countries. On the other, there is the desire to turn the Near East into a strategic bridgehead, a springboard for implementing U.S. military adventures against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Thus, last month the U.S. State Department declassified and published in two large volumes, under the common title "U.S. Foreign Policy 1952-1954: Problems of National Security," some of the political documents of that period. In one of them, prepared by the National Security Council, we can read, in particular, that the aid of U.S. policy should be to achieve military superiority, undermine Soviet military power, make changes in the Soviet system, and even to "destroy the Soviet Union" before it is able to deliver a retaliatory strike. The National Security Council document, which was later basically adopted, proposed as preparatory measures for attaining these goals the buildup of "political, economic, propaganda, and paramilitary operations" against the Soviet Union.

Although Washington is well aware that the USSR long ago "gained the opportunity" to deliver a retaliatory strike, and a crushing one at that, the main aims of the U.S. foreign policy course for the past 30 years have remained virtually unchanged, to judge from the U.S. Administration's words and deeds. Just as the U.S. leaders' desire to draw its allies in various blocs and alliances including, of course, Israel, into confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has also remained unchanged. In particular, this is one of the main tasks of the "strategic cooperation agreement" concluded between the U.S. and Israeli Governments. Within its framework, U.S. military bases are being created on Israeli territory, and weapons, materiel, and equipment of the most recent models are being stockpiled. NATO's southern flank now extends virtually to Israel, and Israel is being involved increasingly frequently in participating in the bloc's military measures, including joint maneuvers with the United States in the Mediterranean.

The U.S. Administration has now decided to go even furthar and involve Israel more actively in ideological warfare against the Soviet Union. The United States intends to build a powerful transmitting station on Israeli territory for the VOA and Radio Liberty radio programs. According to U.S. officials, such importance is attached to this project in Israel that President Reagan recently sent a personal message to Prime Minister Peres supporting this request from the U.S. Administration. What the Israeli Government's response will be can be judged by the following statement by Communications Minister Rubinstein, who says: "Because of our economic position...we have very few opportunities for maneuvering and we cannot give a negative response to specific requests from the United States."

Israel's economic position is indeed as bad as it could be if you consider that the inflation level alone had reached a record 500 percent by the end of last year. However, the natural question arises: Is there the slightest hope of putting it right by subordinating the Israeli people's national interests to the fulfillment of U.S. military-strategic tasks and continuing the policy of aggression and expansion against its Arab neighbors? Hardly. Even the plan recently proposed by Washington and allegedly aimed at "normalizing" the Israeli economy would, if implemented, lead, according to Israeli Finance Ministry officials, to a further reduction of the population's living standard and a sharp increase in unemployment, which has encompassed 7.1 percent of the entire Israeli work force.

In brief, some people in Israel will probably succeed in warming their hands by plucking chestnuts from the fire for their rich and bellicose American uncle. However, they are ultimately the people who have to pay, and that includes paying with their lives if we are speaking, for instance, of south Lebanon.

## 8TH SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY CONFERENCE HELD

### CPSU Sends Greetings

PM071258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Eighth Regional Conference of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets the delegates to the Eighth Regional Conference of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The work of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party conference is taking place in a complex international situation. International tension has noticeably intensified and the danger of a world war has increased through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles.

The stubborn attempts by imperialist circles to reverse the wheel of history, contain socialism, undermine the independence of liberated countries, and establish their own hegemony are also having pernicious effects on the situation in the Near East, which has turned into a continuously explosive hotbed. For many years now the peoples in Arab countries have been opposing the expansion of the United States and its strategic ally, Israel, which threatens their independence and freedom.

Under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's leadership, the Syrian Arab Republic firmly upholds its national interests, rejects the attempts by imperialism and its accomplices to impose capitulation deals on the Arabs, and advocates a fair and comprehensive Near East settlement. The settlement's key elements must be liberation of Arab lands occupied by the Israeli aggressors and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and to form their own independent state. The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is joined in this struggle by other Syrian patriotic parties and organizations belonging to the National Progressive Front.

The Soviet Union highly values the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's active anti-imperialist course. Our country will continue to assist the Syrian and other Arab peoples in consolidating their independence and sovereignty, and advancing along the path of progress. The cohesion of all Arab national-patriotic forces and their united action in the struggle against imperialist intrigues are of enormous significance for attaining these goals.

We note with satisfaction our parties' common stance on fundamental international problems, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's support for Soviet peace initiatives, and its line of further strengthening Soviet-Syrian relations on the firm basis of the 1980 treaty and developing ties with the CPSU. The relations of solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria and between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party accord with the interests of our countries' peoples and are an important factor in the struggle for a lasting and just peace in the Near East.

We wish the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the friendly Syrian people successes in resolving the tasks of independent and progressive development.

Long live Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation!

The CPSU Central Committee

## Al-Asad, Others Give Address

LD071319 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus January 7 TASS -- Tense situation persists in the Middle East as a result of designs of American imperialism and its accomplices seeking to establish their rule in that region. Washington, granting Israel extensive political, military and economic aid, thereby spurs it to continue its aggressive course. That was stated by general secretary of the Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party (Ba'th), President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad, speaking to the delegates of the 8th Regional Ba'th Conference, which is under way in Damascus.

But the criminal plans of the United States and Israel are doomed to failure, he said. The Syrian people supported and will support the Arab Palestinian people waging under direction of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, struggle for the exercise of the legitimate rights to have an independent state of the Palestinian people. Syria associates itself with the fraternal Lebanese people fighting against Israeli occupation. That aid will continue, said Hafiz al-Asad, until full restoration by Lebanon of its flouted rights and normalisation of the situation in the country.

The president of Syria criticised the Camp David collusion and disclosed its anti-Arab character. It is the efficient solidarity of all Arab peoples in the face of the mounting imperialist threat that can thwart the dangerous plans of the United States and its allies, he said.

Hafiz al-Asad highly appreciated the disinterested aid being given to the Arabs by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The USSR, he stressed, which lived through famine and ruin, a very heavy war against fascist Germany, knows well what aggression is. Therefore it invariably advocates peace and security and sides with the rightful cause of the Arab peoples. We welcome the friendly Soviet Union and other socialist countries, said the president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The speaker noted the importance of consolidation of national unity of the Syrian people and called for enhancing the role of the Progressive National Front of the Syrian Arab Republic. The delegates and guests of the conference received with profound enthusiasm the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the Eighth Ba'th Regional Conference.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party Khalid Bakdash, addressing the conference, welcomed the principled course which is conducted by the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic in foreign and home policy. He called for further expansion and consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation with countries of the socialist community with the USSR, a true and tested friend of all Arab peoples, at the head. Khalid Bakdash declared in support of the Soviet peace initiatives which have the aim to deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to preserve international peace and security, including in the Middle East.

Chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon Walid Junblatt stressed the need of continued struggle of all progressive forces of the world against the American policy of state terrorism, against gross and unceremonious interference of the United States into affairs of independent states and peoples.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party George Hawi drew the attention of the participants in the conference to the importance of consolidating the unity of Syria, the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement in the struggle against the conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Member of the leadership of Libyan revolution 'Abd al-Salam Jallud reaffirmed Libya's solidarity with the Syrian people which is in the front rank of the struggle against American-Israeli aggression. He emphasized that the United States and Israel bear entire responsibility for the explosive situation persisting in the Middle East.

## SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TRADE DISCUSSIONS COMPLETED

PM071606 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Long-Term Basis"]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Commission on Questions of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and Trade was held in Moscow 10 through 21 December.

Questions connected with the realization of existing intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in the construction of a number of projects in various sectors of the economy in Socialist Ethiopia were discussed, as well as questions of trade between the two countries. The prospects for the further development of equitable and mutually advantageous economic relations on a long-term basis were examined.

A protocol and other intergovernmental documents were signed on the results of the commission's work. They were signed by M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Ethiopian External Trade Minister Wollie Chekol.

## USSR, MADAGASCAR COOPERATE ON FOOD PROGRAM

LD072127 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Madagascar is intensively working on a government program to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuff, and the Soviet Union is helping Madagascar with that program. Our guest speaker today is (Valentin Shintov), secretary of the Soviet-Madagascan Intergovermental Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation and Trade, and he'll tell you how the Soviet Union is helping Madagascar:

[Begin (Shintov) recording in Russian fading into English translation] Several projects built in Madagascar with Soviet assistance have been commissioned [words indistinct], and those projects are helping Madagascar handle the problem of reaching self-sufficiency in foodstuff. [Word indistinct] livestock breeding there's an agreement to jointly set up a veterinary station (Nuwandava). Six Soviet experts and their Madagascar colleagues have been working at that station for 18 months, and their work shows that a scientifically-based promotion of livestock breeding in (Nuwandava) has great prospects. The Soviet and the Madagascar experts (?conclude) that the region may eventually become one of Madagascar's major stock-raising centers.

(?Certain) prospects have emerged at the experimental grain-cultivating farm established in Antsirabe region with Soviet assistance. A first harvest of wheat has been taken in, but the most important thing is that a certain psychological barrier is now behind. Some experts feared that wheat would not grow in Madagascar; with a positive result obtained the thing to be done now is the best variety of wheat has to be chosen for the local climate. At present Madagascar consumes about 45,000 tons of wheat a year and it has to import it, but when it starts producing of its own Madagascar will reduce the imports and eventually stop importing wheat altogether. The experimental farm in Antsirabe has 200 hectares of crop fields, and it's using Soviet tractors, cultivators and other machines. Those machines are operated by Madagascar's specialists, and some of those were trained at the agricultural machine operator training center set up in Antsirabe with Soviet assistance.

At its fourth session in Antananarivo last year the Soviet-Madagascar intergovernmental commission discussed possibilities for cooperation of Soviet and Madagascar agencies in growing rice on the east coast of Madagascar, and about 3,000 hectares of land were chosen for a start. At the end of last year Soviet Deputy Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Conservance Molkhovikov went to Madagascar to set the guidelines for the planned cooperation, and early this year a group of Soviet experts will go there to discuss with their Madagascar colleagues specific issues of cooperation in developing that land for rice growing.

The Soviet-Madagascar Intergovernmental Commission is to meet for its fifth session in Moscow this year. It discuss the prospects for promoting bilateral cooperation in agriculture and in other spheres. [end recording]

GUINEA-CAPE VERDE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM071309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde, which visited the Soviet Union from 15 through 23 December, familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of party organizational and ideological work.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, Propaganda Department, and International Department, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and Minsk Party Gorkom and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Guinean guests expressed profound satisfaction with the results of their stay in the USSR and pointed out that they were greatly impressed by the Soviet people's achievements in improving the society of developed socialism.

GUINEA AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM071327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 28 December Ibrahima Fofana, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea, presented his credentials in the Kremlin to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and I. Fofana, there was a friendly conversation in which T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

BENIN AMBASSADOR LEAVES MOSCOW 1 JANUARY

PM071751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Departure"]

[Text] Timothee Nevo, ambassador to the USSR from the People's Republic of Benin, departed Moscow on 1 January.

## PRAVDA CHRONICLES HAITIAN COMMUNISTS' STRUGGLE

PM071950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[A. Kuprikov article: "Maturing in the Struggle — On the 50th Anniversary of the Communist Movement in Haiti"]

[Text] The first Marxist circles began to be formed in Haiti, situated in the western part of the Caribbean island of the same name, during the Haitian people's struggle against U.S. occupation that developed in the twenties. Its organizer was the well-known Haitian writer and publicist Jacques Roumain, whose activities and writings played an important role in awakening the Haitian working people's national consciousness.

In 1934, on the initiative of Jacques Roumain, the Marxist circles were united and the Communist Party was formed. Under its leadership the first workers' strike in Haitian history was organized, and on 23 December the Communist Party took action for the first time as an independent political force against President Stenio Vincent, the placeman of the U.S. imperialists. Haitian Communists regard this day as the birthday of their party and are making the 50th anniversary of the inception of the communist movement in Haiti today.

In all these years neither the constant ban on the activities of the Communist Party nor the brutal persecution of Communists by reactionary dictatorships have been able to prevent the spread of the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism in Haiti or rob the Haitian patriots of their faith in a bright future for their motherland. New generations of fighters have joined the ranks of the communist movement. The party has been working persistently to unite all of Haiti's progressive forces. This work has assumed special importance under the conditions of the transition to the life and subsequently hereditary rule of the Duvalier dictator clan, whose power rests on terror of the most brutal kind. In 27 years of undivided rule by the Duvalier family some 50,000 patriots have been exterminated in Haiti. The dictatorship is directing its heaviest blows against the Communist Party: There is a law in Haiti prescribing the death sentence as punishment for communist activities.

Operating deep underground, the Communists, organized as of 1959 in the Party of National Unity of Haiti and as of 1968 in the United Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH], see their task in mobilizing the working people, on the basis of the struggle for their vital socioeconomic and political demands, for action in a united front against the Duvalier dictatorship to attain the main strategic objective of the current stage: a democratic national revolution.

The outgoing year has been marked by considerable unrest among the poor in Haitian cities. Only by opening fire on unarmed people were the police able to suppress mass protest demonstrations against the bloody tyranny, hunger, and poverty. In these circumstances the Haitian Communists are trying to coordinate the actions of all the patriotic opposition forces in order to put the antidictatorship actions on a broader and more organized footing.

The struggle of the PUCH against the Duvalier puppet regime, with whose assistance U.S. monopolies are plundering Haiti's natural resources, is part of the anti-imperialist, antioligarch liberation movement throughout Latin America. The PUCH contributes to the rallying of progressive forces which oppose Washington's interventionist policy in Central America and the Caribbean and consistently upholds the idea of turning this region into a zone of peace and equitable cooperation.

Soviet Communists express solidarity with the courageous struggle Haitian Communists are waging together with all Haitian patriots for the liberation of their motherland from the oppression of the hated dictatorship and from imperialist domination and for the country's democratic and independent development.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR 1985

PM071537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Year 1985"]

[Text] The new year is upon us. We prepared ourselves for it as for a holiday and greeted it in a festive mood. Some people did so within their family or among friends and close acquaintances, while others were discharging their labor or military duty, some of them far from home. But on hearing the peal of the Kremlin bells, which is so familiar and dear to every Soviet person, we all experienced an incomparable sense of what the homeland is and it brought closer together not only the hearts of millions, but also our thoughts, aspirations, and hopes.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have delivered their New Year greetings to the Soviet people. It was listened to in every corner of the land of the soviets, and everywhere it met with a profound response. Thinking back over the path traversed by us in 1984 and heartened by our achievements, we handed over the relay baton to 1985, convinced that it will mark yet another important landmark on the historic path whose foundation was laid by the Great October Revolution.

We derive this conviction from the very nature of our socialist society and from our practice of transforming society, which has resulted in the building of developed socialism. This conviction stems from Soviet peoples' boundless confidence in the Communist Party created by the great Lenin. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia are closing their ranks even more tightly around the CPSU, and it is in this unity of the party and the people that the guarantee of our further successes resides.

What lies in store for us in 1985? The year 1985 is unusual in many respects. "It is a year of energetic preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War," Comrade K.U. Chernenko remarked. "All this will undoubtedly give particular political point to the great work which awaits us in the new year. This work must be accompanied by the mobilization of all forces toward the successful conclusion of the current 5-year plan and the creation of a good, sound basis for the 12th 5-Year Plan."

If you look at the expression "great work" in relation to the decisions of the 2d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the country's plan and budget approved for 1985, an impressive picture emerges. Our plans primarily envisage not just consolidating, but building upon the improvements made in our economy. The growth rate laid down for the most important economic indicators is above the average in the first 4 years, which will enable a number of key areas to meet their 5-year plan targets. Emphasis has been placed on intensifying social production. Sectors within the fuel and energy complex will be further developed, and the gas and nuclear power industries will be developed apace. Metallurgists and machine builders have great tasks ahead of them. Much has to be done to implement the food program.

Labor collectives are presently adopting socialist pledges for the new year on the basis of the country's economic and social development plan. Every sector and enterprise has its own tasks and its own characteristics. However, there is a common task which must permeate the work of all enterprises: namely, to manage better, to make better use of resources, and to work more efficiently. In other words, run the economy rationally. Workers, kolkhoz workers, engineers, economists, scientists, and economic leaders are required to channel all their efforts toward this.

All enterprises' work must also be permeated in the new year by constant concern for and practical steps aimed at economizing on resources, making rational use of labor, improving product quality, and widespread introduction of the achievements of science and technology.

The year 1985 will see a further increase in the Soviet people's living standards. Real per capita income will grow by 3.3 percent, the average monthly wages for workers and employees will rise, and the social consumption fund will amount to R146.5 billion. A considerable amount of housing construction is envisaged, and the network of public education, health, and cultural institutes will expand. All this being done with the object of ensuring that the Soviet people enjoy a better life.

However, in order to enjoy a better life we must, as we are aware, work better at every work place and conscientiously carry out our assigned task in strict observance of order and discipline. The year 1985 is the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement. The new generations of Soviet people, those who are today determining the fate of the plans and pledges through their work and their attitude toward it, are striving to live up to the glorious traditions. Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must make effective use of advanced experience and demonstrate ability to back up the masses' initiative.

It is a matter of honor and patriotic duty for all Soviet people, the New Year's greeting message reads, to work in such a way that every working day in the new year is a day of shock labor as part of the nationwide socialist competition to successfully conclude the 11th 5-Year Plan and fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress.

A number of events and notable dates already figure on the calendar for 1985. These are the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which will examine the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving its management at every level of the economy, the elections to union republic supreme soviets and to local soviets, and the 80th anniversary of the first Russian revolution.

The year 1985 promises us interesting meetings at the World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow, new works of literature and art, and the joy of discoveries and knowledge.

We rightly expect great things from 1985, since we look to the future with confidence and know what we want is happiness in life and happiness in every family. And not just for oursleves, but for the millions of other people in the world, too. However, it is impossible to be happy in the absence of durable peace. In concert with the other socialist countries and all of progressive mankind, the USSR firmly opposes the threat of nuclear catastrophe and all wars, whether terrestrial or "star" wars.

...Our motherland has entered the new year at the height of its power. May the vigorous labor of the millions of Soviet people, the true masters of their own country, make it yet more beautiful and powerful and the year 1985 become a year of new labor triumphs and creative achievements, a year of durable peace.

OBITUARY OF FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY'S GORDEYEV

PM071755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Boris Stepanovich Gordeyev]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Boris Stepanovich Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade and CPSU member since 1945, died 30 December 1984 at the age of 65 following a grave illness.

N.A. Tikhonov, V.I. Dolgikh, I.V. Arkhipov, N,K, Baybakov, N.V. Martynov, Z.N. Nuriyev, N.V. Talyzin, N.S. Patolichev, S.B. Chervonenko, G.E. Tsukanov, G.I. Vashchenko, V.F. Garbuzov, G.S. Zolotukhin, N.S. Konarev, V.P. Lein, N.N. Tarasov, Ye.I. Sizenko, N.D. Komarov, Yu.L. Brezhnev, G.K. Zhuravlev, I.T. Grishin, L.I. Zorin, V.M. Ivanov, R.V. Makarov, V.L. Malkevich, A.N. Manzhulo, N.G. Osipov, N.N. Smelyakov, V.N. Sushkov, I.L. Davydov, V.N. Burmistrov, V.I. Klochek, M.G. Loshakov, V.V. Novakovskiy, Ye.P. Pitovranov, V.A. Vladimirskiy, V.Ye. Golanov, V.O. Pershin, P.I. Sakun, I.S. Khramtsov, Yu.N. Chumakov, O.V. Yermolov, and A.A. Drozdov.

## ROMANOV, ZIMYANIN SIGN ACADEMICIAN'S OBITUARY

PM071343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 84 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Academician Yevgeniy Ivanovich Zababakhin]

[Excerpts] On 27 December 1984, Lieutenant General Yevgeniy Ivanovich Zababakhin, prominent scientist, member of the CPSU, Hero of Socialist Labor, holder of the USSR Lenin and State prizes, and academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, died suddenly at the age of 67. Soviet science has suffered a heavy loss.

G.V. Romanov, M.V. Zimyanin, L.V. Smirnov, G.I. Marchuk, I.F. Dmitriyev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, A.P. Aleksandrov, O.D. Baklanov, V.V. Bakhirev, I.S. Silayev, S.L. Sokolov, P.V. Finogenov, G.G. Bedernikov, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Belikhov, A.A. Logukov, A.G. Meshkov, A.D. Zakharenkov, L.D. Ryabev, V.F. Tolubko, S.G. Gorshkov, V.M. Shabanov, V.V. Boychuk, P.G. Kotov, Yu.B. Khariton, A.M. Prokhorov, Ye.A. Negin, V.P. Makeyev, A.D. Nadiradze, V.F. Utkin, G.A. Tsyrkov, and G.P. Lominskiy.

## DEFENSE MINISTRY THANKS FOR USTINOV CONDOLENCES

PM071407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jan 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "From the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate"]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate express acknowledgment and gratitude to the party, soviet, and public organizations; enterprise and institution collectives; party, war, and labor veterans; all Soviet citizens; personnel of army units, ships, and military training establishments; and also the statesmen and military figures of the socialist and other friendly countries, heads of diplomatic missions in the USSR, army, air force, and navy attaches at embassies, all foreign public organizations, and individual foreign citizens who sent messages of sympathy and condolence in connection with the demise of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

## NEW RSFSR SUPREME COURT CHIEF ELECTED

PM071920 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA-TASS report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has elected Nikolay Petrovich Malshakov chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court.

A.K. Orlov has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court in connection with his retirement on pension.

## RSFSR FUEL INDUSTRY MINISTER REPLACED

PM071923 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Grigoryevich Arkhipov RSFSR minister of the fuel industry.

Comrade Yu.A. Pankratov has been released from his duties as RSFSR minister of the fuel industry upon his retirement.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers expressed its gratitude to Comrade Yuriy Aleksandrovich Pankratov upon his retirement for his many years of fruitful work in the post of RSFSR minister of fuel industry.

## PRAVDA VIEWS INCIDENTS OF OVERREPORTING IN LATVIA

PM041630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by V. Demin, USSR deputy prosecutor general and state legal adviser grade III, and PRAVDA special correspondent V. Khalin entitled "Overreporting: The Lessons of a Court Case"]

[Text] Riga, Moscow -- Overreporting is a relatively common phenomenon, unfortunately. From time to time it is discovered and the culprits are punished -- sometimes they are given a reprimand, sometimes a fine, and sometimes both. At times people are possibly asked to move from a comfortable seat straight into jail....

One day the telephone rang in the Latvian SSR prosecutor's office:

"Good morning! You are speaking to workers from the Rigas Tekstils main enterprise. Today is the 13th, and we are still trying to 'cover the overfulfillment' of last month's plan. This is not the first time. Could you look into it, please...."

Promptly, the following day officials from the prosecutor's office and the republic people's control committee opened a joint investigation at the association. A documentary audit revealed: Overreporting did not indeed take place in the association and bonuses had been paid out illegally. This money was immediately returned to the coffers. Latvian SSR prosecutor Dzenitis instituted criminal proceedings against the defrauders.

The association's director general, Pashichev, and a number of other officials found themselves in jail. Five of them were Communists. They have been expelled from the party. The Latvian SSR Supreme Court found all the accused guilty. Each of them got his just desserts. The affair was widely publicized: Officials from the prosecutor's office spoke about it on television, wrote in the press, and addressed labor collective meetings. The facts revealed by the case were subjected to a sharp critical party assessment in the republic.

However, is there any guarantee that what happened will not recur? We put this question to the association's and the ministry's new leadership and we talked about it with the republic's prosecutor general. They concurred: Every effort is made being to prevent overreporting....

Nonetheless, the phenomenon persists. And not only in the aforementioned sector. Does that mean that the lesson is *irrelevant*?

By no means. It appears, simply, that the "recurrence" of the phenomenon stems from some kind of deep underlying causes. Let us try and look at what has happened from this viewpoint.

Many people knew about the overreporting at Rigas Tekstils. And not just the leaders. Moreover, they did not merely know about it, they kept silent. And there were quite a few people who took part in the deception although they did not derive any advantage from it.

The trial once again demonstrated the fallaciousness of the slogan "Plan fulfillment at any price." This is all the more true when it is at variance with production potential and demand for output. Rigas Tekstils produces woolen and wool mixture fabrics. They are produced in old shops and on old equipment. Modernization is proceeding slowly, mainly on the basis of own resources. There are complaints, considerable ones at that, about the quality of the raw material. Wool suppliers in Kazakhstan and Georgia are letting the enterprise down.

Despite all this, association and ministry leaders insisted that the "plan must be met" even when it was obvious that this was impossible. Deception helped cover up miscalculations on the part of management, obsolete production techniques, the slow pace of modernization, and errors in planning.

"It was necessary to save the plan." This is how the motives for unseemly actions were explained in many of the statements taken during interrogation. And, sacrificing conscience, workers' pride, and the interests of the state, the plan was "saved" not through work but through misrepresentation.

The institution of criminal proceedings in these cases is sometimes viewed as "taking the rap for somebody else" rather than just retribution. It is no accident that the actions of high-ranking leaders who encouraged overreporting were condemned by all members of the collective, whereas a sympathetic attitude was adopted to finishing and weaving shop chiefs G. Liyelbardis and L. Dudelzak, who carried out their instructions -- the collective engaged a public defense counsel for them, arguing that both women were good production workers.

However, do past services give people the right to defraud the state and break the law? Let us be frank. When the clear-cut question "either, or" arose, when it became necessary to make a choice between duty and expediency, the philistine attitude "what is best for me?" won the upper hand. Civic cowardice led to crime, and crimes must be answered for.

However, putting an end to overreporting is a matter that does not concern the labor collective and its public organizations alone. After all, there are people whose direct official duties include monitoring the authenticity of report data. How do senior ministry officials fare in this respect? Let us say it outright: Not very well.

During the investigation, when the question of responsibility arose, people who held high-ranking posts mumbled like conscience-stricken pupils who had failed to learn their lesson that they "did not know," that they had "not been careful enough." But after al, it would have been sufficient to inquire why the report on plan fulfillment from Rigas Tekstils never arrived within 3 days of the end of the account period as it was supposed to, but 10 days later at the earliest. Then everything would have been explained. There was no report because there was no output. But the chief of the ministry's planning and economic administration, V. Kudelinskaya, preferred... to wait a bit.

Plan fulfillment is analyzed on the basis of statistical reports, she explained. The administraion does not check, the authenticity of these figures.

This checking is not part of my responsibilities, M. Tyunina, chief of the ministry's wool industry section, echoed.

Our planners and accountants have been unable to discover any discrepancies; responsibility lies with the officials of the planning administration, A. Maslov, the ministry's chief accountant, claimed in turn.

And so the buck was passed down the line...

Meanwhile, this was not the first time that overreporting had been discovered here. For instance, in July 1981, it was pointed out to the Ministry of the Light Industry by the Republic Council of Ministers. Unfortunately, the ministry failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from this. The attitude toward the defrauders did not change. After all, they were "fulfilling" the plan, albeit on paper, but they were "fulfilling" it, and that suited everybody.

Had the ministry been supplied with figures reflecting the true state of affairs, an easy life for the ministry's leaders would have been out of the question. In quick succession they would have been confronted with questions about the causes of this situation in all their magnitude, and about responsibility for the fact that as a result of changes in demand, which had not been taken into account in good time, the association had long been producing goods for the shelf rather than the consumer. Naturally, those who were unable or unwilling to resolve these problems had no reason to combat overreporting.

The senior ministry officials mentioned above have been punished. The prosecutor's office has raised the question of the personal responsibility of Minister E. Yablonskiy and Deputy Minister N. Chukhrova with the government of the republic. They have now been dismissed, the inevitable for those whose words are at variance with their actions in the struggle against the violators of state discipline.

It goes without saying that at the moment, the defrauders in the sector are lying low. However, it would be unforgivable complacency to assume that the struggle against them has been won once and for all. Intervention by the prosecutor's office is always a serious sign that all is not well in the system of monitoring and prevention. In order to be effective, monitoring must overcome obstacles erected by narrow departmentalism and local favoritism. In this respect, a sudden spurt of activity never produces lasting results. These can be produced only by consistent, concerted actions aimed not at plugging "holes," but rather at systematically preventing negative phenomena. To ensure the success of our common cause, everyone must not only be clearly aware of the measure of his own responsibility but -- and this is most important -- must be prepared to carry his own burden rather than try to shift it onto others.

However, this is precisely what does not happen in many cases, and not just in Latvia. The need to make those who defraud the state strictly answerable is recognized by everyone, but as soon as it comes to exacting real responsibility for "one's own" defrauders, whole components sometimes drop out of the system of monitoring and prevention. How does this happen? Certain economic managers, while in theory advocating discipline and order in production, in practice cover up deception, and not always without advantage to themselves, incidentally.

There have been attempts to exert pressure on monitoring staff, especially departmental monitoring staff. These people sometimes give way to pressure "from above" and do not pass on materials about instances of overreporting to investigation organs. Connivance takes many forms.

The party's measures aimed at the reinforcement of discipline and organization and the establishment of order are producing appreciable returns. This is not a shortlived campaign, but a line which is being unswervingly implemented.

The Soviet people are fully determined to put an end to embezzlement, deception, abuse of official position, and bribery. Everyone, from worker to minister, must make his contribution to this nationwide task.

To end with, let me tell you about two conversations.

Rigas Tekstils now has a new party organization secretary -- senior foreman V. Bormane.

We take a good deal of blame for what has happened, she says, but we have also been taught an object lesson. There will be no more overreporting here.

The other conversation took place in Moscow with staffers from the USSR Ministry of the Light Industry. Overreporting at Rigas Tekstils?, V. Isavnina, chief of the Finance Administration, repeats my question. No, I am not up to date...

We mentioned it to comrades from other administrations on whom the prevention of overreporting largely depends. Has a lesson been learned from the Riga affair? Some leading comrades had heard something about it, but they had not gone into it, had not discussed it specifically...

At the same time, the tasks of stepping up the struggle against embezzlement and violations of state discipline had been discussed at an enlarged session of the ministry's collegium this year. It is obvious that certain senior officials, having put in an appearance during the discussion, regard their mission as accomplished and have taken no further steps. However, these are necessary! After all, the discussion and elaboration of measures is only the beginning of real work. He who does not understand that will inevitably fail to keep up with the demands of the times.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES UZBEK JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

PM071021 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by V.I. Vorotnikov at a ceremonial session of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet at the Tashkent Palace of the Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR on 8 December]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Friends!

On this auspicious day, first allow me the great pleasure of complying with the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and convey his cordial congratulations to you and all the republic's working people on your jubilee and his most sincere wishes for your success in all the spheres of socialist building.

Dear friends, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and RSFSR Government send you ardent congratulations and wishes for your further success. We express our firm conviction that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between our peoples will continue to strengthen and develop and we wish you all, each and every one, every family, and every worker in sunny Uzbekistan, great happiness and prosperity.

In indestructible fraternal alliance with all our country's peoples, your republic's working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia have traveled the glorious path of socialist creation over the past 6 decades. The ideas of October and of the great Lenin have lent wings to the Uzbek people, released their creative resources and spiritual energy, and ensured that this region, which was once a backwater of tsarist Russia, has been able to soar in unprecedented flight to the heights of the new life.

The Uzbek people's socialist statehood was shaped within the framework of the voluntary unification of the country's free peoples into the united and mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and this has, to a decisive degree, determined the high pace and large scale of Uzbekistan's economic and social development, the growth of the people's prosperity and education, and the unprecedented flourishing of science and culture.

In the course of 60 years, the working class, the backbone of socialist and communist building, has grown and matured in Uzbekistan. Whereas before the revolution you only had 18,000 workers, there are more than 3 million workers armed with up-to-date knowledge and powerful equipment now laboring in the republic's enterprises.

In pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan, a land of ancient culture, the land of Navoi, Ulugbek, Ibn Sina, and Beruni, only just over 2 percent of the population were literate. The overwhelming majority of people lived in the gloom of ignorance and prejudice.

Uzbekistan today is not only a land of universal literacy. Dozens of Vuzes function in the republic, including the Tashkent State University, established in 1920 by a decree signed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. According to the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants, Uzbekistan surpasses even such countries as Britain and the FRG. One in five people working in the national economy has higher or secondary specialized education.

Socialist Uzvekistan is a republic with a highly developed diversified industry. More than 1,700 enterprises produce modern aircraft, tractors, agricultural machinery, ferrous and nonferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, electronic and radio equipment, and various fabrics and food products. Almost all of them have been established during the years of Soviet power. Compared with 1924, the volume of industrial production has increased in the republic 234-fold. This, comrades, is a truly fantastic figure! Uzbek workers have made a great contribution to the development of the sectors that cover the needs of the agro-industrial complex, primarily cotton growing. The republic accounts for the entire all-union production of cotton-sowing and cotton-picking machines and cotton ginning and roving equipment.

Uzbekistan is also famous for its modern and highly mechanized agriculture. More than two-thirds of the country's "white gold" is grown on your fields. Uzbek cotton growers have, under the leadership of party organizations, done a great deal, especially of late, to improve the quality of cotton and increase the production of fine fiber cotton varieties. The important initiative to switch to assessing the work of cotton growing farms and processing enterprises according to end results has met with universal support and approval, and textile workers in all parts of the country are able to duly appreciate the good fruits of this initiative as early as this year.

Socialism has transformed the whole appearance of your ancient, yet eternally young country. Grand water reservoirs, irrigation canals, and hydroelectric power stations have been built in desert areas. Water has been supplied to vast tracts of land totaling 3.5 million hectares. The reclamation of the Golodnaya, Dzhizakskaya, and Karshinskaya steppes is preceeding on a broad front.

Uzbek land reclamation experience is now being studied and applied, bearing in mind local conditions, in the Russian Non-Chernozem Region and on the Volga, in North Caucasus and the Far East. And in Vladimir, Ivanovovo, Novgorod, and Tyumen Oblasts, Uzbek land reclamation workers are giving direct assistance to rural workers on the basis of patronage. All this is extraordinarily important, especially now, when our country has, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, embarked on the implementation of the long-term program of land reclamation.

In turn, the RSFSR continues to assist fraternal Uzbekistan with cadres and machinery, consumer goods and the achievements of science and technology, production experience, and much else. This is socialist internationalism in action, a most solid material basis of the great friendship of peoples.

Over the years of Soviet power, the Uxbek SSR's scientific and spiritual potential has grown immeasureably. Your scientists' research work in the field of mathematical statistics, bio-organic chemistry, genetics and seed selection, seismology, and other spheres of modern science has won widespread recognition in our country and abroad.

The arts and culture of the fraternal Uzbek people are developing harmoniously and fruitfully. Proceeding from the progressive traditions of national literature and art and cooperating closely with cultural figures of the fraternal peoples, Uzbekistan's creative workers give pleasure every year with their new works, many of which become assets of the union and the nation as a whole.

The successes of the Uzbek working people in the development of the production forces, science, and culture are the result of the development of the Soviet economy as a single national economic complex, they are the result of the constant impact of such a powerful factor of progress as the indestructible fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

Throughout the past 60 years, the Uzbek Communist Party, currently more than 600,000-strong detachment of leading workers, peasants, and representatives of the intelligentsia, ideologically convinced sons and daughters of their people, true patriots and internationalists, has led its people toward glorious achievements in building the new life.

During jubilees, the difficulties and the grandeur of the path that has been traveled always stand out particularly clearly and in all their magnitude. At all its stages, from the every first steps toward the new life, in the grim struggle for the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power in Uzbekistan, in the merciless destruction of the reactionary feudal system's foundations and traditions, it was Leninist Communists, people utterly devoted to the communist ideals, who were in the vanguard.

Let us remember today and pay a tribute of profound respect and gratitude to the pioneer builders of socialism in your country, the Uzbek revolutionaries, as well as to their comrades in arms and in the creative efforts, the Russian Bolsheviks, those who really took to heart the words of the great Lenin, who said that for young Soviet Russia, the destiny of the peoples of Central Asia and correct mutual relations with them are of tremendous, world-wide historic significance.

The party's Leninist nationalities policy increased our strength manyfold and radically changed human and inter-nation relations, transforming them into relations of true equality, trust, mutual assistance, and friendship. We stood united during the years of the grim trials when it was necessary to fraternally share the meagre resources that were available. We had occasion to deny ourselves a great deal when it was necessary to help a friend who was worse off. Such fraternal support is never forgotten.

In general, comrades, concepts such as the friendship of peoples and internationalism, which we regard as sacred, have, become not merely a norm of state and public life in the land of the soviets, but also an inner moral need of the Soviet man.

Today, visiting your hospitable country on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, one cannot help recalling time and again the true internationalist feat accomplished by the Uzbek people during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Having sent its best sons to the front, many of whom covered themselves with unfading glory on the battlefields, in fatherly fashion Uzbekistan received more than 1 million evacuees from Western parts of the country, including more than 200,000 children, into its family and surrounded them with cordial warmth.

With what yardstick, with what words can we measure the human feat of the family of the blacksmith Shamakhmudov, for instance, who took in 14 children of various nationalities. The nation rightly erected a striking monument to these wonderful people in the center of Tashkent.

And when 18 years ago your capital was hit by a terrible disaster, the earthquake, Moscow and Leningrad, many other cities, oblasts, krays, and republics of the RSFSR and the whole country came to Tashkent's assistance, so that it could rise again, even more beautiful, after the grim trials and tribulations. Comrades, the historic gains of real socialism, including those in your republic, are unrepeatable and impressive. However, life does not stand still, but confronts us with ever more complex and qualitatively new tasks. Together, in a combined effort, resolving these sizeable tasks, the country's working people are filled with the wish to complete the 11th 5-Year Plan in a worthy fashion, to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new successes, and to mark the nationwide holiday, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, with shock labor. In order to do this, it will be necessary to place all the potential and all the reserves, of which there are a substantial number, at the service of the common cause.

We have entered the final stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan. They plan for the coming year, approved by the Central Committee and adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, consolidates the positive trends that have emerged in the country's economic and social development of late. All the workers in the country's national economy see it as their patriotic duty to preserve and develop these trends and to create a basis for further dynamic growth. We cordially wish that you, our Uzbek friends, will do likewise. The main emphasis, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed again at the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, must be placed above all on the further intensification of social production, the rational management of the national economy, and the saving of material resources. The vast production, scientific, technical, and spiritual potential created during the years of Soviet power must be utilized more fully and effectively. A strategic task that the party has set its cadres at the current stage is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. What is needed above all in current conditions is the wider introduction of the achievements of science into production and the creation of preferential conditions for enterprises that constantly renew their output, work in close contact with scientists, and use modern equipment and production techniques.

Rational management means constantly revealing reserves for labor productivity growth and incessantly improving the mechanism of management and labor organization at every work station.

Rational management means constantly taking pains to improve the quality of output, especially as regards the production of consumer goods, and this is inseparably linked with the conscientious fulfillment by every working person of the task entrusted to him. The slogan "Workers' conscience is the best controller," which has won public acclaim, must be given real content and be backed up with effective organizational and ideological measures.

As you well know, much work is being done in the country to strengthen party and state discipline and establish order in all spheres of our life. This principled policy of the party has the full support of the Communist and the working poeple and has given a strong boost to efforts to enhance the social and labor activity of the massive, which are displaying their determination to bring our society in line with the lofty ideas of developed socialism.

A not insignificant place among the measures aimed at increasing labor productivity, improving production organization, and creating a sound moral and psychological climate in labor collectives is occupied by the implaceable struggle against various abuses and infringements of law and order. Of particular importance here, as the CPSU Central Committee has pointed out, is the personal example set by Communists, and especially by leaders who are Communists, by their creative approach to matters, their energy and persistence in eradicating shortcomings, their high personal conscientiousness, their modesty, and the unity between their words and deeds.

The Uzbek Communist Party has highly skilled and ideologically mature cadres at its disposal. It is beyond question that such a powerful and dynamic force as your republic party organization will be able to cope with the tasks of enhancing the standard of party leadership of the economy, stepping up in every way the party-political work among the masses, and successfully implementing the set instensive plans.

At the same time, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us, the party becomes even stronger and more capable when it rids itself of mercenary people who put personal interests above society's interests. This is why the measures adopted lately by the republic's Communist Party to strengthen discipline and order, rectify a number of shortcomings in the sphere of management and education, and enhance the responsibility of leading cadres at the central and local levels have met with approval and support not just in Uzbekistan, but in all the fraternal republics.

Direct preparations for the 27th party congress, which are now under way, have given a new boost to the Soviet people's creative constructive labor, rallying them even more closely around the CPSU. Energetic work is in progress on the new edition of the party's program, on possible changes in the party rules, and on the draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development in 1986-1990 and in the longer term. Allow me to express confidence that the Communists and all the working people in Uzbekistan will greet the supreme forum of our party -- the 27th CPSU Congress -- with new impressive successes.

Comrades! The peace-loving Soviet people are filled with faith in a bright future created through their labor and talents. However, we are fully aware of how much unrest and uneasiness there is in the world today. Every Soviet citizen feels profound concern and indignation at the efforts of U.S. imperialism to trigger a new round of the arms race and at U.S. attempts to talks to our country and to all peoples from a position of strength, from a position of military superiority.

By means of its entire economic, defense, and spiritual potential, the Soviet Union is firmly countering the dangerous imperial ambitions of the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, and it will, under no circumstances, allow the existing balance of forces to be destroyed. This means, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has emphasized on several occasions, that the only sensible way out of the current difficult situation is halting the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war, and achieving practical accords, primarily between the USSR and the United States, on the nonmilitarization of space and the limitation and reduction of nuclear and conventional arms. We favor a constructive development of Soviet-American relations. It is important that the other side show readiness for honest and constructive negotiations not through words, of which there is no shortage, but through deeds. The Soviet people and the entire progressive world public are hoping that the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva between Comrade A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, scheduled for January, will contribute to this.

However, no matter what turn the development of diplomatic and other relations with Western powers may take, we are all perfectly aware of the fact that only the selfless labor of each one of us, only the consistent consolidation of Soviet economic and defense might, only the strengthening of the unity of all the planet's antiwar forces can thwart the senseless plans of the nuclear adventurists, bring back detente, and help establish relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among all countries. Our party and state will continue to develop, deepen, and improve in every way relations with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, whose cohesion and might represent the most reliable guarantee of peace and peoples' security.

Comrades! The CPSU is channeling all the people's creative resources and their labor initiative into the maximum acceleration of our socioeconomic and spiritual development and the improvement of the well-being and cultural standards of every Soviet citizen. Socialist Uzbekistan, on whose Red Banner there are five lofty awards of the motherland, is advancing in single formation with all the USSR's fraternal peoples. Allow me to wish you again and again, dear friends, new successes in the implementation of the party's plans. May our selfless labor always be marked by a courageous quest for innovation. May your work always be accompanied by good humor, mutual understanding, and mutual assistance. I wish you good health, dear comrades, and great happiness.

Long live the Uzbek SSR!

May the indestructible international unity and fraternal friendship of all the USSR's peoples grow stronger!

Glory to our great Soviet motherland!

Glory to the CPSU, the inspirator and organizer of all our victories!

And now, comrades, allow me to carry out an honorable mission and hand over the original of the message of greetings to Uzbekistan from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, and also a message of greetings from the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers. (Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov's speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

VOROTNIKOV PRESENTS RSFSR STATE PRIZES

PM071510 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Presentation of the RSFSR State Prizes"]

[Text] The presentation of the 1984 RSFSR state prizes for literature, arts, and architecture took place in Moscow 28 December. Representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and cultural workers gathered for the festive ceremony at the RSFSR House of Soviets.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered an introductory speech. He cordially congratulated the new prize winners on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and RSFSR Government and expressed sincere gratitude for their works, which have augmented the treasury of socialist realism.

The Communist Party, the speaker emphasized, constantly devotes great attention to the development of literature and the arts and their role in the spiritual life of society. Addressing the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board, Comrade K.U. Chernenko highly appraised the creative intelligentsia's participation in resolving the tasks of communist building.

The speaker went on to note that the presentation of the prizes coincides with the year's end, with the summing up of the results of what has been done, and with the definition of ways for successful work in the coming year. And the new year is special for us all, V.I. Vorotnikov said. It will be the year of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's glorious victory in the Great Patriotic War.

V.I. Vorotnikov expressed confidence that the creative intelligentsia in the multinational republic will continue, with a sense of patriotic responsibility to the people, to create works of lofty civic tone and vivid artistic conviction, works worthy of the age of developed socialism.

The winners were presented with diplomas and badges of honor to the accompaniment of applause by those assembled.

The workers in literature, the arts, and architecture to whom the prizes were awarded expressed fervent thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko for the high appraisal of their activity and gave assurances that they would devote all their strength and talent to serving the socialist motherland.

## MINISTER DISCUSSES POWER ENGINEERING PROJECTS

LD080758 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 8 TASS -- The completion of the Neryungri Thermal Power Station in Siberia will become a landmark in the Soviet economic growth in 1985, Petr Neporozhny, minister of power engineering and electrification of the USSR, has told TASS. That power plant with a capacity of 570,000 kw burn cheap coal from the South Yakut field to generate electricity for industries of a major territorial-production complex established along the Baykal-Amur Railway. [sentence as received]

The putting into operation of the first 800,000 kw generating unit at the Beryozovskaya-1 plant will mark the beginning of the commercial development for power generating purposes of the unique Kansk Achinsk coalfield, the minister continued. All told, it is planned to install there 8 turbines of the same type to make the Beryozovskaya-1 plant the largest thermal power station in the Soviet Union. It is planned to build a series of such huge power plants in that region in the future. Thermal power plants, the minister stressed, continue to play an important role in the Soviet economy as they remain the largest single source of electricity and heat. At the same time a policy has been assumed for the priority development of atomic power engineering. The overall increment in electricity generation this year will be 55 billion kilowatt-hours, with more than half contributed by APS's [Atomic Power Stations]. One million kw generating units will be put into operation at several stations in the Volga area, in the Ukraine and in central Russia. The first 1.5 million kw generating unit will reach its rated capacity at the Ingalinskaya APS in Lithuania.

Hydropower engineering is making rapid progress to meet the needs of the national economy. This year new turbines at the Sayano-Shushenskaye and Mainskaya stations on the Yenisei and at the Baipazinskaya station on the Vaksh River in Tajikistan will begin to generate electricity. Four turbines at the Zhinvalskaya hydropower station in Georgia are to be put into operation. In this way several problems will be resolved simultaneously: Up to 60,000 hectares of arid lands will be irrigated, dependable power supply will be ensured to a booming area in the foothills and water supply to Tbilisi, capital of that Caucasian republic, will be stabilized: More than 5,000 litres of water a second will be supplied to Tbilisi from the Zhinvalsky reservoir.

## ARMENIAN SSR ISSUES LAW ON 1985 STATE PLAN

GF061120 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 11 Dec 84 p 1

[The Armenian SSR Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1985]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To approve the state plan for the economic and social development of the Armenian SSR for 1985, submitted by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, taking into account the amendments introduced by the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission; the Industry Commission; Energy Commission; Transport, Communications, and Road Construction Commission; Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission; Agriculture Commission; Science and Technology Commission; Housing, Municipal Services and Welfare Commission; Health, Social Security and Physical Culture Commission; Education and Culture Commission; Trade and Consumer Services Commission; Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women Commission; the Youth Affairs Commission; and the Conservation of Natural Resources Commission.

Article 2. To establish for 1985 the following rates of increase with respect to the main indicators of the Armenian SSR economic and social development:

| | Percentage Increases as Against 1984 |
|---|---|
| National income produced | 6.6 |
| Industrial output -- total | 4.6 |
| Of which: | |
| Production of the means of production | 5.6 |
| Production of consumer goods | 3.2 |
| State capital investment | 7.8 |
| Freight turnover of all means of transport | 5.4 |
| Number of workers and employees in the national economy | 1.4 |
| Labor productivity: | |
| In industry | 3.9 |
| In construction | 3 |
| Profits from industrial activity of republican enterprises | 14.5 |
| Real incomes per capita | 3.5 |
| National economy wage fund | 4.3 |
| Social consumption funds per capita | 2.3 |
| State and cooperative trade retail commodity turnover | 4.7 |
| Volume of consumer services sold | 6.8 |
| Number of children in preschool establishments from the state budget | 3.5 |
| Number of schoolchildren in "extended day" schools and groups | 5.4 |
| Number of skilled workers graduating from vocational and technical education establishments | 2.9 |
| Number of hospital beds | 3.3 |

To build, from all sources of finance, housing with a total floor space of 1.19 million square meters.

Article 3. The American SSR Council of Minsters must, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenums, in the course of the implementation of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Armenian SSR in 1985, carry out measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the use of production and scientific and technical potential; speeding up the introduction of modern scientific and technical achievements; saving fuel, raw materials, energy, and work time; strengthening in every way the state and labor discipline in all sectors of national economy; and developing socialist emulation on a wide scale so as to ensure on this basis the further growth of production and labor productivity, improved quality of goods and labor and lower prime cost, and the unconditional fulfillment of the targets of the annual plan and the 5-year plan as a whole, with the plan targets being adjusted where necessary.

Article 4. To instruct the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations set forth in the evaluation of the Armenian SSR 1985 state plan for economic and social development by the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions as well as the proposals and observation made by the deputies during the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet session and to adopt corresponding decisions.

O.B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Yerevan City, 8 Dec 1984

## BRIEFS

UZBEK POWER GENERATION -- The Uzbek SSR State Planning Committee has disclosed that Uzbekistan's power generation will be developed at a fast pace during the current year. Power generation will amount to 42.1 billion kilowatt-hours. The figure is (?3.1 billion) more than that stipulated in the current 5-year plan. This will be achieved by putting new power plants into operation. The development of power generation in Uzbekistan is stipulated by the USSR's power generation program and Uzbekistan's 1985 state plan for economic and social development. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Jan 85 GF]

NEW TAJIK BRIDGE -- Traffic has started moving over the bridge constructed on the Kafirnigan River, which is on the northern side of Amu Darya River. Thus, a shorter automobile highway has linked Dushanbe, the capital of the Tajik SSR, with the Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. The bridge can withhold any kind of weight and is durable against rains and [word indistinct]. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Jan 85 GF]

## AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON ENHANCING CADRE TRAINING

LD061908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Anatoliy Goltsov Commentary]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on further improvement in enhancing the qualifications of leading cadres and specialists of the agro-industrial complex. Here is our commentary; at the microphone is Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Goltsov, USSR first deputy minister of agriculture:

[Goltsov] In recent years, very many new technologies, methods of labor organization, and achievements of science have been introduced in agricultural production and in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex in general, and they have been gaining more and more significance in intensifcation of agricultural production. This definitely requires corresponding qualifications for cadres. The decision adopted provides for an increase in the contingent of those studying at qualifcation-enhancement faculties of agricultural higher educational establishments to 80,000 people anually by 1990. It is foreseen that starting in the current year, leading workers and specialists in agriculture and from all agricultural enterprises and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex will be accepted for these faculties. As a rule, it is planned to carry out the enhancement of qualifications of specialist technologists in procurement, storage and processing of agricultural produce, including those working on collective and state farms, at educational establishments for enhancement of qualifications belonging to the corresponding ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex.

In connection with this, the Higher School of Agricultural Management of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is being turned into the All-Union Higher School of Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex. This school has the task of enhancing the qualifications of leading workers of ministries and departments which are part of the agro-industrial complex and also of those from scientific research establishments. Republican higher schools of management of the agro-industrial complex are accordingly being organized in the republics. A number of measures have also been determined to strengthen the material base of educational establishments, to enhance qualifications of cadres, and to further improve the organization and quality of education in the system of retraining leading cadres and specialists in the agro-industrial complex.

## BRIEFS

RSFSR LAND RECLAMATION PLANS -- Moscow, 2 January. (TASS) -- Speaking to journalists, Viktor Nikonov, RSFSR minister of agriculture, said that zones for guaranteed production of vegetables and potatoes will be created in the near future on irrigated lands around RSFSR major towns. Land improvement work will be continued: In the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, 6.7 million hectares of land, improved mostly at government expense, has been handed over to farms over the last 10 years at a cost of approximately 40 billion rubles. As a result, there has on average been a more than fourfold increase in yield per hectare of irrigated land and an almost twofold increase in yields from drained land. It is planned to increase the RSFSR's total total irrigated land by 1.8 million hectares by 1990 to a total of 7.4 million hectares and to increase the total of improved land to 19 million hectares by the year 2000. Irrigated land in Western Siberia should reach 950,000 hectares by the year 2000, which is four times the present area. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Jan 85 LD]

## PRAVDA NOTES TV DEVELOPMENT IN AKTYUBINSK OBLAST

PM071053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[A. Sivashchenko report: "Moscow Now Closer"]

[Text] Aktyubinsk Oblast -- Moscow is now closer to the inhabitants of Nurinskiy Sovkhoz, one of the most remote settlements in Aktyubinsk Oblast. They are now able to watch television broadcasts from the capital thanks to a "Moskva" receiving station. Similar installations have also appeared in the center of the youngest virgin land region -- Komsomolskiy -- and in the settlement of Batamshinskiy. Many of the oblast's villages and livestock units are situated hundred of kilometers from oblast and rayon centers, in areas where reception of satellite-relayed transmissions is unreliable.

After carefully studying local conditions, communications engineers covered the most troublesome sectors with a network of small relay transmitters. They were helped in this by specialists of the A. Popov All-Union Broadcasting Reception and Acoustics Scientific Research Institute and Lvovskiy's Elektron Association. Television programs are now being received in every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. And clear color pictures have taken over from black and white.

## BRIEFS

TU-154M TO ENTER SERVICE -- Moscow December 28 TASS -- A new plane, the "TU-154M", which is a new modification of the Soviet airliner "TU-154", is capable of flying without refuelling two thousand kilometres more than the TU-154, with the payload and speed being the same. The new plane has been built at the aircraft-making factory in Kuybyshev on the Volga. Due to a more developed aerodynamics and new economical engines, the consumption of fuel has diminished by 20 percent. The airliner's passenger cabin has improved. Like the "TU-154", the new plane accommodates 164 passengers. It is equipped with an air conditioning system which ensures a stable microclimate. The first two "TU-154M" planes have been accepted by a state commission and will come into operation soon on airways linking Moscow with the resort cities of the Crimea. In prospect, the plane will account for almost a half of air passenger transportation inside the country and will also fly to destinations abroad. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 28 Dec 84 LD]

## GORSHKOV MEETS WITH CREATIVE UNIONS' LEADERS

PM071623 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent report: "Meeting at the Military Council"]

[Text] A meeting with representatives of creative unions headed by Yu. Verchenko, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, took place at the Navy's Military Council 20 December.

Greeting those present, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, pointed out that the everyday routine in the Navy provides many examples of selfless fulfillment of military duty worthy of being embodied in the pages of books and in works of art. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the anniversary plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board serves literary and art figures as a true party guideline in the creation of works with a heroic and patriotic theme.

The meeting was addressed by Admiral P. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate; Hero of the Soviet Union V. Karpov, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board; A. Karaganov, secretary of the USSR Cinematographers Union Board; Hero of Socialist Labor A. Ananyev, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board; the poet L. Oshanin; and the composer Ye. Zharkovskiy.

The meeting was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

## URAL, MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT GENERALS NOTED

WA081337 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 and 4 January makes possible the following officer identifications:

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 January in its Second Edition carries on page 3, under the general heading "Komsomol Conferences," a 200-word report by an unnamed correspondent datelined Red Banner Ural Military District. The report identifies Lieutenant General N. Grachev as commander of the district and Major General O. Zinchenko as chief of the district political directorate.

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 January in its Second Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "Banner Presented" a report by Colonel F. Semyanovskiy, Reserves, on the presentation of an award to the Borisoglebsk Higher Military Air Pilots School. The award presenter is identified as "Major General of Aviation Yu. Kulikov, Moscow Military District deputy commander of aviation.